

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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ENTERED AT SECOND-CLASS RATES

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No. 11

## MR. SULZBERGER DENIES THE REPORT

The report from Boston, Mass., that President Ferdinand Sulzberger of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., had demanded \$400 per share for the stock of his company as a basis for entering the alleged amalgamation of certain packing interests is thus tersely answered by Mr. Sulzberger himself: "No, I have not made any such offer. Neither has any one made such an offer to me." He is the one who is the best qualified to know.

## A NEW INSPECTOR

Wm. Baker succeeds J. E. Stout as State Livestock Inspector at Peoria, Ill. Mr. Baker was six years a livestock inspector at the Chicago Stockyards.

## THE GARBAGE BIDS

The Board of Estimates, in regard to the Brooklyn garbage bids says that the matter should be sent back to the Commissioner and that new bids should be called for.

## MANY CATTLE

Heavy cattle shipments are coming from the Black Hills, S. D. Fully 25,000 head in excess of last year's figures at this time have thus far been shipped and it is expected the hills will furnish 100,000 head.

## MOVING THE HIDE FACTORIES

The Sanitary Committee of the Municipal Council of Atlanta, Ga., is considering the matter of an ordinance moving the hide factories beyond the city limits. The residents about them are constantly protesting against them.

## SMOKEHOUSE COMPLAINT

The District of Columbia Commissioners in answering the complaint of certain parties in regard to a smokehouse complained of as being a nuisance say: "A smokehouse is not considered a nuisance by the authorities and the objection made cannot now be considered."

## AN EXPENSIVE PORK ELUSION

Some one in Canada conceived the novel but foolish idea of shipping pork to Chicago. The sender got the pork in free—three pounds of it—by paying 1c. per oz. postage, or 16c. per lb. The same stuff could be bought in Chicago for 13c. per lb. The P. O. and Customs officials just let the "goosy" parcel go its way.

## TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

Our oil market, though some inquiry and sales at 29c. for October and 30c. for September, neither buyers or sellers seem anxious to do any heavy trading.

Meal and cake in good demand at \$20.50 to \$20.75 for prompt September and \$19 for October.

Linters in demand at 2½ to 3c., according to quality.

Seed market demoralized with from \$12 to \$20 being paid f. o. b. cars.

So far very little trading in hulls at \$3.50 to \$4, mills asking \$5.

Cotton crop prospects vary in different parts of the State, but on the whole shows some improvement.

## CORN CROP AT CRITICAL STAGE

The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on September 1 to have been 84.3, as compared with 86.5 Aug. 1 last, 51.7 on Sept. 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 78.8.

The crop, however, is so late that throughout the entire northern portion of the belt predictions of more than an average crop are invariably made, contingent upon the immediate advent and continuance for some days of the most favorable conditions of weather.

## HEARING ON BEEF AND LIVESTOCK RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission, on Sept. 25, take up the hearing in Chicago, of the freight rate discrimination which, it is alleged, is being made against that city by the railroads. The Livestock Exchange insists that a higher rate is being charged on cattle than on dressed meats. If true it is a violation of the law equalizing them.

## MEAT SCARCITY IN GERMANY

U. S. Deputy Consul-General Hanauer, Frankfort, Germany, sends the following to The National Provisioner, through the Department of State:

To the death in pigs and the consequential high price of pork in Germany has since the past few months, came a perceptible shortage in beef cattle supply. Last July in Berlin alone the number of beef cattle sold in the markets was about 2,000 head short of the sales for the same month of the previous year. From all parts of the country comes the cry, "shortage of stock," and everywhere the question is put: "When will this state of affairs change?" The "General Butchers' Gazette," the chief journalistic representative of the butchers and the meat trade in Germany, says: "Every day we receive letters from butchers and meat associations complaining of the scarcity of beef cattle. Many of these parties are on the edge of ruin, but even the financially strong parties cannot stand the pressure of the times forever. At a meeting

of the Butchers' Guild at Metz (Lorraine), several of the members avowed that they have for some years past worked at a loss. The final resort is "raising the price of meat," but the butchers find this is no remedy; it only makes them unpopular with their customers, the sales diminish, but the beef supply is not increased. Relief can only come by putting down the barriers at the frontier which prevent foreign cattle and hogs to come into Germany. The promise of the Agrarians "that the dearth in pigs and pork would only be temporary," has proved a vain assertion. The fact is, Germany has not the capacity to raise meat in sufficiency for her population. It is believed now that the farmers have already brought to market all available cattle fit for the meat market. The public will become exasperated when they see that this animous condition is created solely to fill the pockets of and satisfy the selfishness of the Agrarians, while the entire population suffers and the honorable butchers' craft goes to ruin.

## THE FLOCKS OF A DESOLATION

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.  
(Continued from August 30.)

### The First Rabbit Fence.

The first fence ever erected in New South Wales against the rabbit was put up out here, and runs from Lake Talla to the Murray—six miles long—and Euston commenced killing rabbits systematically before the government made a start in the matter.

Euston is a luxurious country seat. His Excellency, Lord Jersey, stayed here on his recent visit through the west, and was charmed with the bachelor home, gardens and fruitful orchards of this place. No wonder the Governor glanced at the coach and then cast a longing smile back to the yellow fruit and the pleasant shades and memories of "the pride of the Murray," as the people about here call their elysium.

It is a pleasure to me to get back, with Mr. Murray, from counting rabbit skins at 2c. per skin and 2c. per pair of ears (called scalps) to the estimate of how many oranges grew on this tree, how many lemons on that, or how much higher is that cauliflower than three feet.

The house sits a couple of hundred yards off the coach road from Euston Township to Balranald and just three miles out from the police station. The house seems to have been jammed right down in a bed of orange and other fruit trees. The oranges—naval and other varieties—lemons and mandarins seem to rest on one another's shoulders for support, the growth is so prolific. The vegetable garden is a surprise, but nothing should surprise you after looking at the soil and wondering at the new-fangled windmill which the proprietor has erected here to do the pumping. One orange tree is nine years planted and one thirty years old. From the latter 6,000 oranges were taken in one season.

Euston possesses a boiling-down establishment of the best order, in which are treated (for their fat and bones only) the old ewes and low grades of sheep that it will not pay to ship to Melbourne for sale. The fat goes later on. All the skins are felmongered here, and the whole of the late sheep properly cleaned up. This is a very interesting part of the station work, and doesn't require the strongest proboscis either to stand it, as everything is neat, clean and quick. The sheep hardly feels the insult to its carcass, et cetera.

The steam wool-scouring works here are second to none I have seen in the colony. These works act for all the stations that are under their general management. The wool is brought in from the outlying stations by bullock teams, and it is treated here. And there is time also to scour them for a couple of surrounding stations. The proprietary clip is about 2,500 bales of scoured wool. There are 1,200 bales yet to get in from the out stations, when food and roads will permit of its being moved. This is last year's wool which they are now scouring. It is on the road, held up somewhere. The clip is graded, and this station's brand is one of the oldest and best-known grades in the home market, and brings the highest price in London for Australian graded scoured wools. I know that. If you don't believe it, look up a few recent London sale lists. Then you'll

believe it. The fine wool shed on the hill has twenty pens that are occupied by hand shears. They do not use the buzzing machine shears here yet. They've got a sort of a sneaking idea that the mechanical process doesn't lengthen the fibre of the clip. "There's er pint jist thar," as the "tar-heel" farmer observed. The sheds out back run forty shears besides. So you gather that Euston has everything of the very best, including the manager—and that includes the manager's pigs. Lord Jersey said so when he was here, and he ought to know.

Mr. Bertram does not believe in breeding anything inferior. He gave me a hearty welcome, a regretful good-bye and a large "Eve's apple" as a general prohibition against saying anything about him and his gentlemanly young "lieutenant," as he calls Mr. Murray; but I've become human and violated the master's instructions.

Good-bye, Euston. I only wish that there were more Eustons, more Bertrams and more Murrys in the world.

The road from Euston to Balranald lay through an uninhabited flat portion of New South Wales. It is traversed by a mail coach and a public road. Apparently it is traversed by nothing else. There isn't a house for sixty miles.

### An Odd Old Convict.

Sixty miles is the distance between the two places. The country is mallee scrub throughout, unbroken by a human habitation or a human voice throughout, except at the halfway change, where the oddity of the west accosts you. That oddity is "Old Harry." He is a little, weazened, bow-legged, dried-up fellow, about 4 feet 9 or 5 feet 3, and he is engaged at the munificent salary of \$2.50 per week and find himself. He works the horse shifts, camps here under a kind of wurley, or brush tent, with a few dirty sheets as a kind of protection. But he lives "three miles further down in the horse paddock," he says, "in a tent."

The trip from Euston to Balranald is made at night, so we rolled in on Harry about 1 o'clock a. m. The coachman introduced me as the Governor of Queensland.

"I'm glad to meet you, sir," said Harry. "We're havin' a lot o' guvners through here lately. We had Mister Jersey through the other day."

"Old Harry" claims to be one of the historic "pilgrim fathers" to Australia. I forget the crime for which he was deported. He takes more pride in telling how he surrendered his present billet to an aborigine, and how the black fellow died of a broken spirit. He becomes dramatic as he describes to you "where the second black fellow" lay; for a second took the first fellow's place. He also succumbed to the hard night work, and was found in the adjacent bush broken spirited and dead. So Harry came back to his mid-night smoke and to his wurley, and from the looks of his unwashed face I should think that he had been catching smoke for years here. No smoked bacon could stand exposure better than this isolated elf of a wretched solitude.

He is happy, a bit cracked, and perhaps a bit better for that; a never-ceasing talker and a never-failing servant. The Earl of Jersey found him a strange convict. He never breaks his word, never flinches from work, whatever the weather. He is an oddity and an unwritten character except in nature. There he has been for years, and there he is content to boil his "billy," inquire of the passers the news of the outside world, inhale the smoke of his camp-fire, coil under the sheltering rags of his tent for many years more, his only object in life being to carry a team of coach horses from change camp to the distant paddock and back again until death pinches out the flicker in his lonely scrub life out here in this habitless wild. He gave me, as he did Lord Jersey, a cup of tea and a bite of "salt horse." No coachman ever found "Old Harry" off of his beat, and on his faithfulness depends the successful transport of passengers and Her Majesty's mails, as no other change of horses is made on this dreary, sightless and apparently untraveled road. I saw no person or animal, nor heard the sound of a voice nor the beat of a moving footstep out there.

About 7 o'clock in the morning, after an all night's coaching, Balranald whirled around the corners of some bushes fair in view; and soon I alighted at Mack's Hotel and wondered why such a large and comfortable hotel, with its verandas and ferns and extensive stables should exist in such an apparently small township as Balranald struck me to be. But when the genial Mackenzie got hold of my hand and set his tongue going for a few minutes, I soon discovered all this, and also why so many people say "you ask Mack about it," "Mack will show it to you," "Mack's about one of the best men you can see on the subject," "You are staying at Mack's?"

It was all true. He knows everybody and everything. I also learnt the difference between Mackenzie and McKenzie. The Macks are the proper gang.

Balranald is a brooding township on the Murrumbidge. It has an expensive \$60,000 bridge, an expensive but needed water works, a court house four times bigger than the requirements of the town, a Mayor, set of alderman and two complete sets of people in a population of about 700, fighting each other for the steering gear of the place. In unvarnished English, Balranald is split, quarrelling at each other over it, and in many ways showing that it is an ordinary country township possessed of a fancy that it has what is vulgarly known as an "upper" and a "lower ten;" and from the way the Salvation Army drums things at the corner you'd grow a large suspicion of a "submerged tenth" or a large collection of scattered lunacy. Balranald is a clean place, with fair houses, nothing to boast of and nothing to be ashamed of exactly. I can pick a dozen people out of the whole crowd and call them energetic, cultured gentlemen. The remainder might just as well be thrown in the river with the rest of the world's driftwood. They are sitting there expecting something to happen. The Governor, Lord Jersey, was here the other day. He had a drive around and a banquet. The Mayor presented the address of welcome and played coachman to His Excellency and drove him around, accompanied by the usual cavalcade. The Police Magistrate presided at the ensuing banquet, and some people fancy the Chief Magistrate of the "city" was slighted. Among the sights, the Chief Executive saw a proposed irrigation scheme, a vast desert and thousands of rabbits grazing where sheep used to feed. The bunnys were extricating the roots of the former grass from the ground.

(To be continued.)



## SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING

By Harry C. McCarty.

Of the Livestock Division U. S. Census Office.

(Continued from Aug. 30.)

From that time cattle increased rapidly in number, and rose in value. During the Indian wars live stock was a precarious property, but nevertheless continued to increase and furnished articles for exportation. The continued arrival of new settlers kept up the demand for cattle and maintained their price at from £20 to £30 a head. Their number increased rapidly, but they were too valuable for slaughter. As emigration decreased stock was well diffused through New England, and the colonists became consumers and exporters of beef in considerable quantity. The West India Company imported domestic cattle for breeding into New Netherlands in 1625. In 1678, 400 cattle were killed in the city of New York, and in 1694 the number reached nearly 4,000. Stock raising and the production of beef for the New York and Philadelphia markets, furnished a profitable industry for the settlers in New Jersey. In 1627 the Swedes were supplied with neat cattle by the Swedish West India Company. In 1697 an Englishman, residing in Pennsylvania, stated that 20 fat bullocks besides many sheep, calves and hogs, were killed each week in Philadelphia, even in midsummer. A fat cow could be bought for £3 and salted beef and pork were regularly exported. Before the Revolution great numbers of cattle were raised in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. They were raised at small cost, being allowed to run wild in the woods. Many farmers owned from 500 to 1,500 head each. Little beef was exported. The cattle were sold in the lean state and driven to Pennsylvania where they were fattened for market.

The cattle of the Northern colonies were fewer in number, but owing to the severe climate received more attention, and greater care was bestowed in the selection of animals for breeding. On the frontier stock raising was an important factor, the cattle furnishing food and other necessities for the rough life of the pioneer. These herds of the colonies, with those brought to Spanish America, were the chief progenitors of the American cattle of

to-day. Cattle raising followed the settlement of the country, and crossed the Alleghenies with the pioneers into the fertile valley of the Ohio.

The rise of slaughtering and packing of meat in the United States as a distinct industry dates back to 1818, when a packer is reported as conducting packing operations at Cincinnati. Slaughtering operations at Chicago began in 1823, but packing was not instituted until 1827. In that year a Chicago establishment packed some pork for a firm in Detroit, but the packing statistics of Chicago were of small account until 1850. It is said that 9,600 hogs were packed there in 1834, but it was not until 1861-62 that Chicago attained pre-eminence as a packing center. In the winter season of 1832-33 there were several establishments at Cincinnati, and in that season it is claimed that 85,000 hogs were slaughtered there. The development of the agricultural resources of the Ohio Valley cheapened the cost of raising stock, and the demands of the Southern and Eastern markets caused an increased production, particularly of hogs. These facilities for stock raising naturally caused the inauguration of packing operations, and small plants sprang up in the more important towns. At first these centers were confined closely to the towns upon the rivers, owing to the greater facility of transportation by water.

In those days the packing was confined almost exclusively to the curing and packing of hog products. Much of the slaughtering was done by farmers in the winter, who, after supplying their own demands, sold the remainder of the carcass to some neighboring storekeeper or small packer, who, in turn, cured the carcass for market. Curing operations were sometimes conducted on flatboats that floated down the rivers after the spring break-up to the larger cities on the Mississippi, particularly New Orleans, where the cured product was exchanged for sugar, molasses, rice and other products of the Southern States. A large proportion of the pork, hams,

etc., reaching New Orleans, was shipped to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities along the Atlantic coast. Cincinnati at this time was the chief center of the packing industry, owing to its location in the stock-raising region, and to its superior banking facilities, for the packing industry demanded that large sums be paid in ready cash. Again, it was often necessary to employ large gangs of laborers and coopers at short notice, thus making the location of a packing plant most advantageous where these demands could be most readily supplied. The necessities of the trade also demanded an ample supply of salt, and this could be obtained readily only at Cincinnati. An added advantage was found in the denser population that afforded a market for the surplus product. In 1844 there were 26 packinghouses at Cincinnati; in 1853-54 the number had increased to 41, and in 1855-56 was 42. A large packing plant had been established at Louisville, Ky., prior to 1844. Other important packing places during the period were Columbus, Chillicothe, Circleville and Hamilton, in Ohio; Lafayette, Lawrenceburg, Madison, Terre Haute and Vincennes, in Indiana; Alton, Beardstown, Pekin, Peoria and Quincy, in Illinois, and many places of lesser importance. The volume of packing at Cincinnati during the decade prior to 1851-52 was 27 per cent. of the total for the West. Cincinnati slaughtered 475,000 hogs in the packing year 1848-49. As settlement moved westward, the extension of the cornfields gave an impetus to stock raising, and the Western cities assumed increasing importance as slaughtering and packing centers.

(To be continued.)

### EXTENSIVE SHIPMENT OF ARGENTINE MEAT

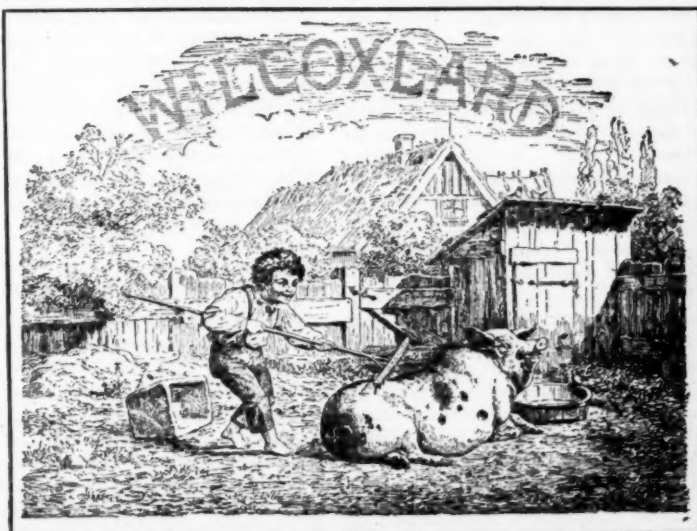
The exportation to European markets both of frozen meat and live cattle continues on a large scale from Buenos Ayres. The British steamer Haversham Grange left on 22d inst. with a cargo of 80,000 frozen sheep and 15,000 frozen quarters of beef, besides 5,000 live sheep, 1,000 mules and 300 horses. She also had on board 3,500 quintals of butter and 500 tons of forage for the beasts. The cargo is valued at £300,000.—Times.

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## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Nelson Soap Mfg. Co. will erect a plant at Iowa City, Ia.

The Central Lard Co., Jersey City, N. J., will enlarge plant.

The Minnesota Soap Co., St. Paul, Minn., will build an addition to plant.

The tannery of W. I. Shaw, New Limerick, Me., was burned; loss, \$80,000.

The Cudahy Packing Co. will expend \$500,000 in enlarging its plant at Sioux City, Ia.

The Cauto Valley Cattle Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$450,000, has been incorporated.

The Swift Live Stock Transportation Co. has decreased capital from \$500,000 to \$200,000.

The Board of Trade, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is negotiating with the International Leather Co., of Cincinnati, O., for a tannery.

The Calgary Cattle Co., Calgary, Ont., Can., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by R. B. Bennett, H. A. Allison and J. G. Edgar.

The United States Packing Co., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated at Detroit, Mich., by John A. Preston, O. J. P. Knott and O. A. Montgomery.

The Newark Sanitary Reduction Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated to manufacture grease and fertilizers.

The Camden and Philadelphia Soap Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by P. W. Herst, M. W. Herst, J. L. Garwood and others.

### IMPORTANT TO CATTLE

Advices from Charlestown, W. Va., say: The case of C. F. Wall vs. the Norfolk & Western Railroad Co., heard in the Supreme Court of West Virginia at this place to-day, is of great importance to shippers all over the country.

Wall, a stock dealer, shipped from here a carload of cattle to Jersey City. The Norfolk & Western Railroad delivered the car to the Pennsylvania Railroad, a non-resident of this state. When the car arrived at its destination several of the cattle were dead.

The shipper applied to the first road for payment and it declined, showing that the stock was in good condition when turned over to the Pennsylvania. This road was asked to pay for the cattle and refused. Wall, finding a car of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this state, issued an attachment and levied on it in the hands of the Norfolk & Western as garnishee.

The case was heard in the Circuit Court and judgment given against the Norfolk & Western as garnishee for the value of the cattle.

The Norfolk & Western Railroad claimed that it was not liable on account of a contract between it and the Pennsylvania Railroad to return all cars. The principal involved is whether the cars of a non-resident railroad company are subject to attachment in any State of the Union when there is an agreement between the two companies to return the cars of each. It is a new question and there is no case reported in all the decisions of the country exactly analogous to this.

Eminent counsel were engaged on both sides, Hon. James M. Mason, of Charleston,

and Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, representing Wall, while Hon. Marshall McCormick, of Virginia, and Cleon Moore, of Charleston, represented the Norfolk & Western.

### GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

Information of timely value to the commerce of the country is brought together in the July Summary of Internal Commerce, issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

Of interior trade movements the report states that for seven months ending with July, 1902, the receipts of livestock at the five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph reached a total of 34,222,094 head, in contrast with 35,323,972 head for the corresponding period of 1901. There is a difference of 1,101,878 head to be supplied before the receipts of the current year shall have equalled those of last year.

Analysis of stocks of cut meats at the five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Milwaukee show that on July 31 of the current year there were on hand 209,094,087 lbs. On the corresponding date of 1901 the combined stock consisted of 279,801,345 lbs.

### ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK

A committee representing the Commercial Club of Kansas City, Kas., held a conference with the officers of the Livestock Exchange in reference to the visit of President Roosevelt. The committee promised to bring their distinguished guest to the exchange, and it was decided to have him deliver a short speech from his carriage immediately in front of the main entrance of the Exchange building. It was concluded that this location was the most available, as more people would be able to see and hear the President than in the main lobby of the building.

### CATTLE GOING TO CANADA

The "West Texas Stockman" states the following to be the number of cattle that will hunt Canadian grass: Littlefield Cattle Co., 2,000; Merchant & Parramore, 10,000; Woott & Robertson, 15,000; Turkey Track, 15,000; Reynolds Bros., 10,000; Daugherty, 8,000; Cowden & Pemberton, 6,000—making a total of 150,000 head. The report was that 1,000,000 head would go from Texas. As the paper is the official organ of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, the above figures should be accurate.

### SWIFT AT FORT WORTH

Swift & Company are anxious to begin killing at the new Fort Worth plant on Oct. 15, and work is being pushed to that end. The work on the buildings is well along and both Mr. Gordon, the office manager of the plant, and Mr. Walters, chief of construction, are on the ground with their weather eye on opening day. The first wheel will turn without any gala sideshow. The stockyards will furnish the spectacular fun and do the honors later on.



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### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended Sept. 6, 1902, with comparative summary:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Sept. 6, 1902.	Sept. 7, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901, to Sept. 7, 1902.
U. Kingdom.....	927	1,795	47,814
Continent.....	367	638	24,905
So. & Cen. Am..	108	422	13,270
West Indies....	1,330	1,313	43,592
Br. No. Am. Col.	150	324	3,536
Other countries..	36	...	1,071
Totals.....	2,918	1,492	134,188

### BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	9,477,187	12,592,702	504,539,803
Continent.....	1,062,350	2,364,349	59,800,859
So. & Cen. Am..	148,425	112,600	5,336,352
West Indies....	297,500	68,065	8,221,157
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,600	...	99,637
Other countries..	13,925	...	814,175
Totals.....	11,000,987	15,137,717	578,811,983

### LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom.....	2,573,716	4,391,030	205,062,550
Continent.....	2,557,698	5,293,345	310,788,101
So. & Cen. Am..	156,900	427,945	16,411,095
West Indies....	524,960	334,680	20,241,040
Br. N. Am. Col.	10,000	1,216	198,574
Other countries..	6,720	...	2,189,640
Totals.....	5,838,994	10,448,216	454,891,100

### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, barrels.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,141	4,914,075	3,060,490
Boston.....	191	2,134,350	1,559,631
Portland, Me....	200	1,000,000	100,000
Philadelphia....	176	379,717	76,000
Baltimore.....	151	...	513,368
New Orleans....	59	77,250	11,700
Newport News...	...	77,250	...
Montreal.....	...	2,429,170	426,805
Mobile, Ala....	...	66,425	91,000
Totals.....	2,918	11,000,987	5,838,994

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1901, to Sept. 6, '02.	Nov. 1, 1900, to Sept. 7, '01.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	26,837,600	34,839,400	8,001,800
Bacon & H'ms, lbs.	578,811,983	701,516,748	122,704,765
Lard, lbs.....	454,891,100	515,861,568	60,970,468



**LIVE-STOCK OF KANSAS**  
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Capitol Building, Topeka,  
F. D. Coburn, Secretary.

The unfavorable weather during a part of the summer of 1901 and its accompanying temporary inconveniences have been forgotten by the majority of Kansans, but the folly of the untimely haste at that time in disposing of much valuable breeding and other stock at unjustifiable sacrifices before checked by the turn for the better, is reflected by the State's livestock statistics gathered by assessors for the year ending March, 1902, returned to the State Board of Agriculture.

To the conditions suggested may be largely attributed the decrease in the aggregate value of animals slaughtered or sold for that purpose, amounting to over \$9,500,000, or about 16 per cent., and also the decrease shown in the number of the various animals, except mules and asses. Of course, the shortage of corn in 1901, especially in the livestock and meat-producing region of the central west seriously curtailed the business of fattening stock for the shambles. For swine probably more than any other stock corn is the chief ration when on full-feed; its scarcity and high price, and fewer grain-fed cattle for them to follow during the last half of the year apparently caused a tendency to sell off swine more closely than other livestock. This is confirmed by the statistics, swine showing the largest percentage of decrease in numbers, viz.: over 32 per cent., or nearly 687,000 head. It is a noticeable coincidence that many of the foremost corn counties are among those sustaining the heaviest decreases.

Cattle other than milk cows have decreased 2.4 per cent., leaving the total number 2,550,180. Including the milk cows the State has 3,341,978 cattle.

Milk cows show less loss than any other livestock, or 12,154; this is probably owing to the greater abundance of milk-producing feeds, such as alfalfa and brans from wheat, and the excellence of the modern Kansas dairy herds.

Since 1875, except in 1895, the number of sheep has never been so small as now—a total for the State of 136,613, as against 183,091 dogs to harass them. For one county return is made of 2,132 dogs and 1 sheep.

The following table shows the number of the various kinds of livestock in Kansas, March, 1901, and March, 1902, along with their gain or loss in numbers:

Kind.	1901.	1902.	Number.	Number.	Gain.	Loss.
Horses	825,553	811,005	.....	.....	13,948	
Mules and asses	80,725	95,714	.....	.....	5,989	
Milk cows	803,952	791,798	.....	.....	12,154	
Other cattle	2,613,885	2,550,180	.....	.....	63,705	
Sheep	186,987	136,613	.....	.....	50,374	
Swine	2,114,201	1,427,300	.....	.....	686,892	

Compared with that of her sister States Kansas' livestock showing is most gratifying, and with the large supply of the very best meat-producing feeds of this year, the outlook for farmers and stockmen of the Sunflower State is certainly promising.

**PATENTS**

705,746. COTTON-CHOPPER. John H. Forister, Evelyn, Tex., assignor of one-half to James M. McAda. Filed Nov. 6, 1901. Serial No. 81,323.

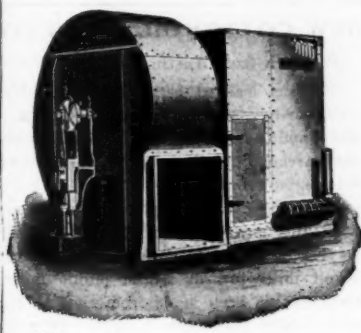
705,785. PROCESS OF PRODUCING COTTONSEED OIL. Cecil O. Phillips, New York, N. Y., assignor to the American Cotton Oil Co., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed Sept. 28, 1901. Serial No. 76,846.

705,787. PROCESS OF DEODORIZING. F. M. Pratt, Decatur, Ill. Filed Dec. 26, 1901. Serial No. 87,338.

# DRYING APPARATUS

FOR DRYING

SOAP, GLUE, FELT, HAIR, TANKAGE, ETC.



134

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Chicago      London

705,858. FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTER. Allen McWhorter, Norfolk, Va.; assignor to McWhorter Manufacturing Co., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed Jan. 13, 1902. Serial No. 89,489.

705,990. ALARM FOR REFRIGERATOR PANS. Philip Yon and Louis Laprise, North Adams, Mass. Filed May 27, 1902. Serial No. 109,198.

706,510. Art of Manufacturing Plate-Ice.—Edward Barrath, Philadelphia, Pa.; assignor of two-thirds to Augustus Beitney and John J. Keller, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed November 27, 1901. Serial No. 83,943.

706,625. Refrigerating Machine.—Willard J. Woodcock, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed February 28, 1901. Serial No. 49,293.

706,635. Can and Method of Attaching a Label Thereeto.—Thomas C. Booth, New Brunswick, N. J. Filed November 30, 1900. Serial No. 38,248.

706,658. Game Apparatus.—William R. Hock, Catassauqua, Pa.; assignor of one-half to August Hohl, Catassauqua, Pa. Filed December 31, 1901. Serial No. 87,920.

706,661. Refrigerator Car.—Will J. Hughes, St. Louis, Mo.; assignor to Samuel Miles Hastings, trustee, Chicago, Ill. Filed December 14, 1901. Serial No. 85,916.

706,681. Press for Packing Barrels or Other Packages.—Sylvester McCown, Athalia, Ohio; assignor to Gabe M. Weil, Louis Brockman and G. D. Weil, copartners, as Weil, Brockman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed August 7, 1901. Serial No. 71,186.

706,695. Label with Metal Fastening Clamp.—Wilhelm Siegfried, Chemnitz, Germany. Filed September 29, 1899. Serial No. 732,126.

706,757. Machine for Coating Labels with Adhesives.—Ferd. E. Jagenberg and Richard Hofgfeldt, Dusseldorf, Germany. Filed February 11, 1902. Serial No. 93,518.

706,772. Folding Stall for Cattle.—Robert A. McLevy, John W. Wilbur and Anson S. Wooster, Palmyra, Wis. Filed April 9, 1900. Serial No. 12,130.

706,773. Ice Crushers for Refrigerators.—Frank H. Nichols, Lynn, Mass. Filed, November 14, 1901. Serial No. 82,190.

706,800. Meat Chopper.—Leander B. Cobb, Malden, and Charles M. Jenkins, Somerville, Mass.; assignor to William G. Bell Company, Boston, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts. Filed May 1, 1902. Serial No. 105,465.

706,853. Sineu Extractor.—Joseph C. Scannell, Boston, Mass.; assignor by mesne assignments to Sadie Scannell, Boston, Mass. Filed April 14, 1902. Serial No. 102,751.

**WANTED** Superintendent Sausage Dept. in packing plant. Good position for a thoroughly competent man. Address F. C., care The National Provisioner, Box 19.

**WANTED**

A first-class foreman for a sausage factory in Boston; must be experienced in making all sausage factory products, curing and smoking hams, packing and cooking hams, etc. American or German; temperate; age 30 to 40 years; state salary expected and references. Address "Boston," care National Provisioner, New York.

**WANTED**

Position as manager or superintendent of packhouse; practical knowledge of all departments; thoroughly familiar with all details, formulas and trade secrets; connected principally with large Western packers. Address "Practical," care National Provisioner, New York office.

**WANTED**

For country, thoroughly respectable and competent meat cutter; must be strong, healthy, sober, reliable, trustworthy, of good appearance and address and accustomed to serving fancy trade. State age, height, weight, experience, salary expected; submit references. Address "Cold Storage," care The National Provisioner.

**An Analytical Chemist**

CAN SECURE A GOOD OPENING. MUST KNOW FOOD PRODUCTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF THE PACKING-HOUSE. IT IS NOT ENOUGH THAT APPLICANT BE TECHNICALLY CAPABLE; MUST ALSO HAVE THE ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO SEE PEOPLE AND DEVELOP BUSINESS. COMMUNICATE IN COMPLETE CONFIDENCE, WITH ALL DETAILS TO "CHEMIST."

Care of

The National Provisioner, New York.

### FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS PROVISIONS

Reports on the weather map this morning of frosts in many sections of the corn belt, although mostly of a light order, gave stronger grain markets at the opening by  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bush.; but there were almost at once reactions; nervous fluctuations noted through the day within a very moderate range. It is assumed that a good portion of the corn crop is safe, whatever damage may have been done in some States by the frost to the late planted corn, and which may have required about two weeks more to mature. The period is so late, and the corn so near to maturity in the doubtful sections that the late indicated enormous crop can be modified in its effects only as there might be rather less of the corn than had been supposed probable, suited to market requirements, while it would fill in for feeding purposes; therefore that the full benefit of an enormous crop will ultimately be had over fat supplies. Of course the hog products markets opened stronger and a little higher, with grain, and favored by moderate hog receipts and their higher prices. In New York city pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., 12c. asked; 10 lbs., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; smoking, 13c.; 14 lbs., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 16 lbs., 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; green hams, 11c.; green bellies, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

### COTTONSEED OIL

A hesitating market by reason still of the influences noted in our review. Sales in New York, 300 bbls. prime yellow lots; spot at 40c., 100 bbls. do., September, at 39c., 200 bbls. do. first half October 37c., all October about 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, and November 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@36c. Crude at mills still offered with reserve and prices as noted in another column.

### TALLOW

Melters still practically decline to sell city hhd. They talk at least 6c.; possibly some lots could be had at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, while 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ is bid. Contract deliveries of about 200 hhd. city made at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Sales of 100 tcs. city at 6.40c. A lot of 200 tcs. out of town edible sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Chicago about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for prime packers.

### OLEO STEARINE

Unchanged; firm, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe, for the week ending Sept. 6, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil-Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard Tcs. & Pkgs.
Bovic, Liverpool	420	851	1602	432	50	125	19	1970
Majestic, Liverpool	1232	764	175	1203	1940	92	1350	125
Lucania, Liverpool	870	119	729	30	15	575	6767	2300
Bohemian, Liverpool	1203	10	110	15	25	5	50	1617
Celtic, Liverpool	1940	285	75	295	305	2175	600	600
St. Paul, Southampton	110	447	600	198	25	25	5	50
Mesaba, London	119	729	30	15	575	6767	2300	1617
Brooklyn City, Bristol	195	10	110	15	25	5	50	1617
Martello, Hull	10	110	15	25	5	50	1617	1617
Bellena, Manchester	110	447	600	198	25	25	5	50
Carthaginian, Glasgow	110	447	600	198	25	25	5	50
Astoria, Glasgow	110	447	600	198	25	25	5	50
Hanover, Hamburg	110	447	600	198	25	25	5	50
Bluecher, Hamburg	110	447	600	198	25	25	5	50
Noordam, Rotterdam	750	50	75	295	305	2175	600	600
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	750	475	235	235	235	235	235	235
Zeeland, Antwerp	2150	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
British King, Antwerp	2150	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
Norge, Baltic	2150	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
La Savoie, Havre	2150	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
Peninsular, Lisbon	2150	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
Hilarius, South Africa	2150	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
Total	4941	1477	9112	2382	418	673	240	5239
Last week	5199	4332	7092	1580	353	1270	35	3431
Same time in 1901	18463	3368	3086	248	267	897	270	5634

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.  
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### NEW COTTON OIL COMPETITOR

Dispatch from Austin, Tex., says:

"It was learned here to-day (Friday) on trustworthy authority that Swift & Company and Armour & Co. are negotiating for the purchase of all the principal independent cottonseed oil mills in Texas, and that these concerns are to be operated in connection with the meat-packing industry. There is no secrecy being attempted in their purchases of oil mills in this State, public announcement having been made from time to time of mills which they have bought. In most instances the purchase has been made in the name of Swift & Company."

[Cotton oil milling and meat packing are closely allied. The oil is used in the manufacture of compound lards, oleomargarine, etc., in conjunction with neutral lard, oleo oil, beef stearine and other products of the animal. The meal and coke of the cottonseed are important factors in the feeding and finishing of beef. It would seem that such purchases as the above would be pertinent and profitable fields for packinghouse investment. It also means the development of a new factor in the cotton oil field and a new element of strong competition.—Ed. National Provisioner.]

### A NEW "PARCELS POST"

In regard to the new "parcels post" arrangement between an American express company and England, the appraiser says that the Customs treatment of "parcels post packages" will be exactly the same as that of ordinary express packages, as they have no postal character in this country. The inter-

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

national parcels post between this country and Germany is a treaty arrangement which operates through the United States Postal Service. The British arrangement with an express company being a private affair the packages will take the course of all other express packages from the same source and be handled by the Customs authorities in the same way.

### LATE ICE NOTES

The Mobile Brewery, a foreign concern, with a capital stock of \$500,000, was incorporated in New Jersey Sept. 11. The incorporators: Thomas M. Stevens, of Mobile, Ala., and William T. Carter, Jr., and Frederick A. Lehlbach, of Newark, N. J.

The Central Ice Company, also of Mobile, Ala., was incorporated in New Jersey on Sept. 11 with a capital of \$1,250,000, divided into 12,500 shares of \$100 each. The incorporators were the same as those in the Mobile Brewery.

### RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Chicago	200	6,500	1,000	
Kansas City	300	2,000	...	
S. Omaha	300	3,000	6,000	
St. Louis	200	1,000	100	
MONDAY, SEPT. 8.				
Chicago	20,000	30,000	35,000	
Kansas City	18,000	2,000	12,000	
S. Omaha	10,000	1,200	25,000	
St. Louis	10,000	3,000	2,000	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.				
Chicago	8,500	18,000	18,000	
Kansas City	18,000	5,000	4,000	
S. Omaha	6,500	4,500	14,000	
St. Louis	6,500	5,000	1,500	
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.				
Chicago	17,000	26,000	25,000	
Kansas City	14,000	6,000	5,000	
S. Omaha	6,000	4,000	3,000	
St. Louis	...	...	...	
THURSDAY, SEPT. 11.				
Chicago	8,000	19,000	13,000	
Kansas City	11,000	4,000	3,000	
S. Omaha	100 cars.	55 cars.	53 cars.	
St. Louis	5,500	2,500	2,500	
FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.				
Chicago	2,000	14,000	5,000	
Kansas City	4,000	3,000	2,000	
S. Omaha	3,000	3,500	6,000	
St. Louis	600	2,500	1,000	
St. Joe	1,250	2,200	3,000	

## CONTENTS

### EDITORIAL.

Serious Live Stock Condition	19
Again that Mineral Oil Adulteration	19
Foreign Beef Lessons	19
South African Storage Merger	19
Over Building Oil Mills	19
Eastern Meat Line	19
Beef Invading Canada for Grass	19

### GENERAL.

Trade Gleanings	14
-----------------	----

### TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

Interesting Articles	17
----------------------	----

### ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Notes	21
-------	----

### MARKETS.

Provisions and Lard	22
Hides and Skins	23
Tallow, Stearine, Grease and Soap	24
Cottonseed Oil	25
Live Stock Review	30
Chicago Markets	31
New York Markets	33, 34

### RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

Editorial, News, Hints, etc.	28, 29, 43-46
------------------------------	---------------



## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### CHILLING MEATS

Refrigerating meat is a vital process and should be carefully attended to after slaughtering. The carcass should be well washed down with warm water in which has been dissolved a small quantity of good purifying agent such as borax; then, before going to cooler, be allowed to drip clean, and cool off somewhat. The fresh carcass should be in the cooler not less than 48 hours; better still, 60 or 70 hours. In any case until every vestige of animal heat has been gradually extracted. This is effected when the heat center of the meat shows 40 degrees Fah. on thermometer when inserted. This is one of the most essential points toward the successful handling and curing of any kind of meats.

### Avoid Freezing

Freezing is exceedingly injurious to fresh meats as such action solidifies the liquid parts and seals the outer parts first, slowly closing in on the heat center which as a rule, is beginning to decompose. However, this is arrested by the freezing process for the time being, but goes on as the meat thaws out. Thus, before curing material can reach the affected point, the meat is spoiled. Frozen meats will not admit of the action of salt, etc., which to enter, must displace some of the liquids. This fact accounts for the colored pickle when meats have been therein some time.

### THE PICKLE FOR MEAT CURING

The pickle for curing meats should be made in a receptacle large enough to meet the requirements. Over the top of the pickle vat should be stretched any kind of clean burlap of weave allowing of filtration. Into this stretch of canvas is conveyed the salt and over it is adjusted a sprinkler. Thus is a clean pickle assured—all foreign matter being arrested, including vermin which have been found in vats not so protected on cleaning out. The pickle vats should be in the same temperature as that in which the meat is cured. This temperature should be from 38 to 40 deg. F.; the steadier the temperature the better. These vats can always be full of full strength pickle at will which can be transferred to other vats and reduced as required. This arrangement is simple enough.

(To be continued.)

### COLD STORAGE AT SUEZ

It is stated that a limited company is being formed in Egypt to take over and work a government concession for supplying Suez and Port Tewfik with electric light for twenty years, and also to erect refrigerating machinery and cold storage rooms, and to import cattle for slaughter. It is hoped that a profitable business may be done in supplying passing vessels with provisions and arranging for the transport of meat inland. The import and export trade of that port is said to be increasing satisfactorily, and if difficulties are not raised by the quarantine authorities there may be, it is hoped, a great future for cold storage operations at Suez.—London Meat Trades Journal.

### RENDERING FAT AND MAKING FERTILIZER WITHOUT A SCENT

The rendering plant of Swift & Company, at Harrison, N. J., in the Kearney Meadows, is a model object lesson in rendering plants in many ways. The building is new and the installation is new, so that whatever smell there is can be laid directly to the processes and the materials handled.

The structure rises up out of the bullrushes like an industrial giant and in striking contrast to the old horse abattoir at its right side and the small hog slaughtering plant on its left. It is a strange thing to say, but nevertheless, it is true that the nose feels a whiff of sweeter air when it enters the new factory after sniffing the air which is polluted by the greasy and semi-putrid canal that hangs on the drainage of the old horse abattoir, where a few cows are killed.

The trolley cars from Jersey City to Newark whisk past the Swift plant without their passengers sniffing from the air the first hint that the handsome building contains a fat-rendering and a fertilizer plant under the same roof and run by the same engines on the lower floor. This can all be readily understood after Mr. Graham, the oil and tallow wizard of the plant, has taken the visitor up and down the steps and all over the various floors to and from which they lead, and explained the factory and its processes. The representative of The National Provisioner stood, with others, at a curious-looking tank of water, sloshing it about innocently. Then Mr. Graham asked with a mischievous twinkle in his eyes: "Smell anything?" "No," was the reply, as several hands swiftly passed under their noses. "Well, that's the stink-killer," he frankly added. By proper machinery the smell is drawn off, pushed down into this treated fluid, got out again, fired into a baker and cooked, or vice versa—that is, cooked, then fired into this pool and killed or neutralized. There is not the first suggestion that all

the machinery about them was engaged in the horrid work of executing foul gases and odors and killing nauseous smells in the scientific process of making fertilizers. Everything goes like clock-work. The cars roll in at stated times with iced barrels of fat-long fat, short fat, shop fat, all kinds of fat. The odors of the incoming stuff are frozen in and cannot escape. By the time they have a chance to flee and infest the air some deodorizing agent or machinery has taken them in its thrall, and the escape is impossible. From the barrels the fat goes to the washer, then to the chopper, then the slosher, or some other process, and, finally, into the cooking vat. By the time it passes through the pressers, filters, and over the coolers into the filling cones and tierces, or other vessels, nothing gets away and nothing has been polluted. The journey of the fat from the place of its being cut to the tallow or oleotub is an interesting and a scientific one, worthy of study by experts. The Kearney plant of Swift & Company should be a sort of Mecca for boards of health that hear so much about such processes and factories. The doctors and chemists will see more and learn more there in an hour than weeks of lay talk can tell them.

There is certainly some sort of odor at times, especially when the stock is being fired into the chute. The "unbuttoning" of the cattle hoofs for glue stock, and other stock, is also an interesting process. Everything is washed and deodorized to such an extent that cleanliness seems to be the chief aim. The killing of odors is probably the most interesting of all the processes. It is the most modern of the packing-house processes, and makes it possible to produce fertilizer stock and carry on all of the stages of bone boiling, bone grinding, treating tankage, and other incidences of the fat melting and fertilizer business adjacent to a flower garden without perceptibly corrupting the aroma of the tuberose and the hyacinth in the free air of heaven.

Mr. Noyes, the general Eastern manager of Swift & Company, is justly proud of the Kearney Meadows factory, and he would be glad to see any health officers at any time. There is everything to show and nothing to hide out there. There is even a tank of water big enough to douse a big fire at once.



"The World does not need to be instructed so much as to be occasionally reminded."

We would again remind you that

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When you buy one you follow the lead of the most successful concerns in the world. If you have read our advertisements you know that such concerns as the U. S. Steel Corporation, the American Tin Plate Co., the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., and many others equally prominent, have sent us from four to thirty orders apiece for Cross Oil Filters.

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Swift's Silver Leaf Lard is America's favorite lard.

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Branch Distributing Houses in all Cities



## *The* NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

### A SERIOUS LIVE STOCK CONDITION

The available beef supply west of the Mississippi-Missouri river is gradually and persistently decreasing. Look at the following facts and, on them, figure a bit. The calves of 1900 furnish the 2-year-old beefs of this year. The livestock census shows that in 1900 the visible supply of steers 2 years old and upwards, west of the above water line, was 4,790,000 head. On the basis of the census the supply for 1902 is 4,750,000 head. In the territory named, including all of the Dakotas, there were shown to be 6,616,000 calves, 3,446,000 yearling steers, 3,109,000 yearling heifers, 2,732,000 steers 2 years old, 2,058,000 steers 3 years old and over and 9,169,000 beef cows. The 4,354,000 milch cows are not pertinent. The livestock experience is that there are killed, annually, for consumption 7 per cent. of the calves, 20 per cent. of the yearling steers, 40 per cent. of the 2-year-olds and 75 per cent. of the 3-year-old steers. Figuring upon this basis the available supply of beef animals is short in the western country, if not in the East also. The startling feature of the late livestock census is the disclosure that to supply, evidently, the increasing demand for beef we are killing too large a per cent. of our female cattle—killing them at a faster rate than we are producing them. In killing the source of supply a serious condition is being created. It should be remedied, if possible.

### AGAIN THAT MINERAL OIL ADULTERATION

Attention is again called to the adulteration of tallow with mineral oil. The practice is a fraud upon the soapmaker and others who use tallow. Those who are unscrupulous enough to adulterate tallow with cheap mineral oil would not, or their imitators, be too unscrupulous to adulterate cottonseed or any other oils, not even stopping at lard and butter. The objective point of such frauds is an invasion of higher grade products in which the adulterating agent cannot be discovered.

The National Provisioner finds that tallow is adulterated with mineral oil in three ways: (1) By renderers, who use 10 per cent. and upwards of the adulterant in their product; (2) by renderers who do not use the adulterant themselves and make affidavit that their stock is pure; but, as they are in the habit of buying small lots of tallow from others and mixing this with their own stock, get a final product with 2 to 3 per cent. of the adulterant in it through the higher per cent.

of the adulterant in the small lots purchased. (3) By the remelter, who buys pure animal fat, fills it up to 20 per cent with mineral oil and then sells his stock for tallow below the market price for tallow, reaping a good profit.

If the present users of animal oils would buy on chemical analysis and enforce a heavy dockage penalty for adulteration it would stop the fraud and its evils.

### FOREIGN BEEF LESSONS

The sale of North American cattle and refrigerated meat in England points facts which suggest their own lesson that should not be forgotten.

The first is that live cattle from the United States sell higher in the same market than do live cattle from Canada. That would suggest that the "Yankee" animals were the better beef steers. The second is that American beef killed in Smithfield Market, London, outsells American refrigerated beef shipped to that market. This fact would indicate that that United States' exporters ship higher grade beef cattle than they do beef in the carcass to England. The States' carcass beef also outsells the Canadian article at a higher price, but the latter is classed as "ranchers." Our people win a foreign market and hold it with better stuff than that of other shippers and with better goods than the domestic article.

### A SOUTH AFRICAN STORAGE MERGER

The consolidation of the South African cold storage companies into one concern for general purposes is in view of the coming development of that country and of the pre-determination of making the private dealer and the consumer take the place of the government commissary as a profit furnisher for the merged concerns, which, during the late Boer war, had a working agreement and a practical monopoly of the perishable products and warehouse trade of that section. The present merger is, doubtless, an early effort to meet the opposition which ice and refrigeration will induce others to offer in that field. Warehousing Egypt for cold storage is also on foot.

### OVER BUILDING OIL MILLS

In spite of the unprofitable years of crushing which preceded the last season, 1902 has been a very active year in the cotton-oil building line. A big crop of seed is expected this year. The scramble for seed by the old and the new mills may give seed an artificial value, even if the crop is large. The query comes, however: What will all of these mills do if the next and the next crops are short? This further question also presents itself: If it is difficult to market the

oil and other products of a short seed crop at a fair profit in a phenomenally high product year, what will the market do with the output of an extra large seed year crushed by the old mills and about eighty new ones? It would seem that the situation will produce high seed even for this year and that the overstocking of a sluggish market will tend to drag down the price of mill products.

A short seed crop next year would tend to create disaster among many mills which have come into existence for reasons that in many cases, seem to be purely personal, local or competitive. There would be room for doubling the number of factories if the trade would absorb the oil and meal at a profit to the crushers, but there is no prospect of this except at the competitive cost of displacing other substances in the market. This cannot be done at present prices. There is less than 40 per cent. of the seed now grown used for crushing. Looking squarely at the field, it seems to be over built. The tendency is to glut the oil market and in the near future to stagnate the industry.

### THE EASTERN MEAT LINE

The packing interests of Philadelphia are waking up. At a recent meeting on the Commercial Exchange of that city it was decided to work to the end of placing the City of Brotherly Love to the fore in respect to its meat and provision enterprises. Philadelphia has always had an enviable reputation for dried, smoked and other kinds of meats. It is decided to meet the demand for such products by encouraging the city's slaughterhouse industries. Special efforts are to be put forward now in view of the state of the livestock and meat markets.

The National Provisioner advocated the Eastern meat line not long ago in a series of articles urging the growing and killing of livestock along the Atlantic Coast.

### BEEF INVADING CANADA FOR GRASS

The moving of 150,000 Texas cattle to Canada for grass means more than seems at first sight. It means that the American ranges are being overstocked and over grazed; it means that the Canadian Northwest is a future factor in our beef raising, unless American ranches and ranch conditions are better conserved and improved; it means that the invasion of Mexico for grass is reaching the agistment limit. It means, also that the grass of the public lands of the United States should be a matter for national concern and that the devastation of the nation's untenanted domain by the "free range" practice should be stopped by lease and conservation conditions under the Forestry Division of the Interior Department.

**GROWING GEORGIA BEEF.**

A Georgian asked a "Cracker" beef man this question:

"Will not the increasing prices of meats help the Georgia farmer who raises a few cattle?"

The beef man answered that it would.

"What is it that Georgia beef cattle lack?" he asked. "Why are they not more desirable than the Western beef cattle shipped here?"

"There are two reasons," was the answer. "One is that the supply of Georgia beef is uncertain. We do not know whether we can get it when we want it. So few people have been raising cattle in this state that we could never tell what to depend on. Sometimes the market would be glutted by several carloads and then again we would go a week without seeing a Georgia beef offered for sale. We were compelled, therefore, to make arrangements with somebody who could furnish us a steady supply; otherwise we could not have held our customers.

"Another reason that the Georgia cow has not had a showing in the local beef market is that she has been neglected. About twenty years ago somebody came in here and extolled the Jersey. Every man thought he must have a Jersey for her milk and butter. And the Jersey was a good thing for milk and butter. She is hard to beat and when we crossed her with the common scrub stock of the state, we improved our common stock. Now we have a great many fine milkers, but she has given us no beef cattle. Before the Jersey came our fine cows were the old red English and the Devons. You could not beat either. I have seen the red English calves tip the scales at 900 pounds when they were only a year old, and yet it did not take any more to feed them during that year than it took to make a Jersey calf weigh 90 pounds. And the red English was a pretty fair milk-er. Now, when you take the little Jersey grade cows and turn them on a wiregrass pasture or any other kind of pasture and allow them to eat nothing but grass, they don't make any fine beef animals. They may look full and fat when you want to market them, but there is nothing to them. They are as light as an inflated balloon, except for their bones. They are nearly all bones and skin, although they look well. It takes grain to harden their flesh; if not grain they should have peavines, or cottonseed meal and hulls. Their weight would be increased more than enough to pay for the feed, and then the feed would not be lost, because that portion which does not convert itself into beef becomes fer-

tilizer—the kind of fertilizer that our lands need more than any other. Our farmers in South Georgia have no clover, and they cannot raise corn in competition with the Western farmers, but they can grow peavines equal to anything any other section of country can produce, and this peavine hay will fatten cattle as nicely as grain. Take cattle that have run all year on good Bermuda meadows or wiregrass fields and turn them on pea fields and they will soon get in prime condition, and when the big packing house proprietors learn that such cattle are being offered for market in Georgia they will establish slaughter houses here. It will pay them to do so, and they are out for money. They will gladly save the cost of freight on meat which they are now shipping to this section from the West. The reasons which have prevented Georgia cattle from keeping out Western beef should not prevail. There is no excuse for it, and I am glad to see The Telegraph urging the farmers to raise

some cattle. The farmers cannot afford not to do it, no matter what else is engaging their attention. And they should get good beef cattle, the kind that grow rapidly."

The South is talking cattle and cottonseed. Those subjects have measureably displaced the old theme of "hog and hominy" as the most vital to the people.

People all over the South are talking cattle and many farmers are preparing to purchase a small herd of beef breeds, ranging in number from 100 to 500 head. Reports from many sections indicate this. These will be handled as an adjunct to the regular farm, and it is intended that they shall bring in some income each year to take the place of the cotton that was formerly attempted to be raised. Of course these cattle will not glut the market at any particular time, but it is believed that they will be sufficient to guarantee a steady supply for the towns, and slaughter houses will be established at points convenient to the centers which will consume these cattle.

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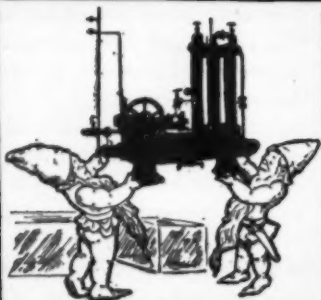
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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The new creamery plant at Bridgewater, N. Y., was burned.

Erick Holt will erect a cold storage plant at Willman, Minn.

The Chehalis Valley Creamery, Chehalis, Wash., was burned.

R. J. Stoner, Elma, Wash., is organizing a creamery company.

Swift & Company will install a cold storage plant at Nashville, Tenn.

The Far Rockaway Ice Co., Far Rockaway, L. I., will erect a 50-ton plant.

The Clio Creamery Co., Clio, Mich., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated.

The Westerly and Watch Hill Ice Co., Westerly, R. I., will enlarge plant.

The plant of the Barstow Creamery Co., Barstow, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

The Houghton Pure Milk Co., Houghton, Mich., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated.

The Marlin Ice and Cold Storage Co., Marlin, Tex., has secured a site for a cold storage plant.

The Christy-Huggins Ice Manufacturing Company, Murfreesboro, Tenn., capital \$35,000, has been incorporated.

The Crystal Ice Co., Jennings, La., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by S. A. Spencer, H. E. Shear and E. M. Shear.

The Prairie State Creamery Co., Dieterich, Ill., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by G. Siefken, E. J. Masher and E. H. Bartels.

The Batavia Kill Creamery Co., Ashland, N. Y., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by H. P. Steele, S. C. Lee, B. G. Tuttle and others.

The Boyceville Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Co., Boyceville, Wis., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by R. P. Blodgett, Frank Morley, E. Nelson and others.

## COLD STORAGE MONOPOLY IN SOUTH AFRICA

It is stated that the big South African cold storage and warehouse companies are about to amalgamate. These are Mr. Cecil Rhodes' Imperial Cold Storage Company and what was then known as the powerful Combrink Monopoly. These two virtually control the meat trade of South Africa.

## WORK AT HERTS ISLAND

Work on the big improvements at Herts Island on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Pittsburg, is progressing rapidly. In another

12 months it will puzzle the old residents along the north shore of the Allegheny River in that vicinity to recognize the place. Although actual operations were not commenced until about April 15, the transformation taking place is being accomplished with amazing speed. The project includes the construction of commodious cattle sheds, sheep and hog pens, the elevation of two steel bridges, the building of much trestle work, including a line extending from the island's lower end to the West Penn main line; the erection of a large horse barn; the encircling of the island with tracks; the construction of a freight yard with room for 300 cars, necessary sidings and an almost endless array of auxiliary improvements of one kind and another.

## GETTING READY TO TURN ARMOUR'S WHEELS

The Fort Worth "Telegram" says that one group of buildings of Armour & Co.'s \$2,000,000 packinghouse plant at that place is nearly finished. A long line of workmen is pushing the construction and installation work of the big plant at every point. The stockyards company is putting down the piles for the immense viaduct for driving stock and for other purposes. Texas is looking on in anxious expectancy and already the people down there are figuring the great probabilities of the new packing enterprise at Fort Worth. It is hoped to start this plant at an early date.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

### Speculation Quieter—Prices Stronger.

The hog products markets seem to be having a breathing spell; at least the fluctuations in them are of a less radical order, and the late leaders in them have for the moment modified interest over sharply controlling prices, however that the tendency is to a better basis. Prices react almost immediately after any slight raid upon them, while at this writing they are affected somewhat by higher corn on the nervousness over colder weather reports.

There seems an impression that something of a stronger order may be done with the new crop options after the interest is over in the old crop options, and which latter may be pushed up and against the full line of "shorts" believed to be in them, although it is conceded that a later option than January could be influenced only as in sympathy with the earlier month. The reasoning is that the stocks of the products could not assume burdensome proportions by January, and that from a basis of supplies the conditions of the market would be in favor of packers as against any selling that had been done of the month by the outsiders, who have, perhaps, big ideas of the effect of the large corn crop at that early period. It is probable that supplies of hogs will increase somewhat in November, but it is hardly likely that there will be a large packing until the new year is well advanced. If the reports are correct that the farmers have been freely selling new crop options of the products, it is a fair inference that they are cleaning up their old supplies as close as possible in order to get the benefit of current prices for them, and that the hogs are moving out of farmers' hands promptly, or as they get in fairly good marketable conditions, thus taking off supplies that under ordinary circumstances would come along at a little later period, while the general supplies of hogs in the country that could be marketed this side of January are, as is well known, materially less than those of last year in the same time. It is probably in the spring and later months that most marked changes favoring buyers for many products should happen as the outcome of the enormous corn crop, although without doubt prices now seem high even for the January delivery, and that the January option may be affected to an even lower price if no manipulation takes place in it, and as in sympathy with the feeling that there should be an enormous supply of all fats and meats sometime next year, as well as through the factor of conservative buying as likely to be indulged in meanwhile by cash buyers.

The disposition at present among the cash buyers is to take the hog products close to actual needs. A few orders have come along this week from Europe for lard and for the purpose of filling in depleted stocks. The sentiment over slack buying prevails at many points in this country. The South alone is an active buyer; it needs meats, especially for consumption, and the movement to it from the packing points is of a steady, liberal order. If there was an ordinary volume of packing, there would be an accumulation of the products in packers' hands of a marked order. As it is, on the moderate receipts of hogs, it is possible for the packers to keep prices well up to a strong basis and have limited supplies on hand.

When it is considered that September lard is practically 1c. higher than October and that January can be had about 2½c. lower

than the September delivery, the reason for the slow interest in cash stuff beyond actual needs is apparent. Yet the fear of a squeeze on October pork keeps it a little higher than the September delivery of it, although the January delivery is at a sharply attractive buying price, as compared with the prices prevailing for cash lots. The difference on the deliveries of meats after this month are of the importance to restrain demands over the current deliveries.

It is a situation rarely had, in which the packing and stocks are of that moderate order that much less than ordinary demands use them up; therefore that the packers can dictate prices while the period is so close to a new season, in which, at some time, abundant supplies will be had, that the condition of business is somewhat abnormal.

Moreover, the packers, because of the moderate receipts of hogs, have no interest in pressing prices of products against their favorable statistical positions, and they are benefited by any display of a "short" interest in them. Such small declines as occasionally take place are a matter of indifference.

It is not probable that the months through to January will show generally active distributions of any food commodity. In other words, there is not likely to be a disposition for many weeks to accumulate supplies liberally, either in this country or Europe, unless something happens to the corn and cotton crops of a markedly injurious order. Marked crop drainage does now appear probable for corn, whatever slight harm it has had latterly, and injury to cotton does not forbid prospects of a large crop, despite the sensational reports received latterly concerning it.

That there will be a large filling in of food products sometime next year by Europe and this country if prices get down to a favorable basis, as the result of large crops, goes without saying; but it is because of the expectations of lower prices next year that demands meanwhile are likely to be less than usual.

A peculiarity in the strength here over hog products, and which seems more this week to be directed against the "short" interest, is the ability of European cash buyers to get a decided modification of some prices as against the speculative position for them. It will be noted that the consignments to Europe are moderate, and an increased movement is desired.

In New York there has been a very conservative business in lard, essentially as against actual needs; and in pork the shippers are doing little. But the city cutters are getting firmer prices for bellies, and have freer demands for them, while their accumulations are moderate. Loose hams and shoulders also are selling well. The demand for compounds is not active, with marked irregularity as to prices. Sales of 350 bbls. mess pork at \$18.25 @ \$19.25; 200 bbls. short clear at \$19 @ \$21.25; 300 bbls. city family at \$19.75 to \$20.50; 250 tcs. western steam lard, on private terms (quoted at \$10.95), 350 tcs. city lard, for export, on private terms; 150 tcs. do. to refiners at \$10 @ \$10.10 (compound lard, 7% @ 7½c.); 2,800 loose city pickled shoulders at 8½ @ 9c.; 3,000 loose city pickled hams at 11½ @ 12c.; 3,000 lbs. loose pickled bellies, 8 lbs., 12½c.; 6,000 do., 10 lbs. ave., at 12c.; 28,000 do., 12 lbs. ave., at 11½c.; 6,000 do., 14 lbs., 11½c.; 10,000 do., 16 lbs., 11½c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports for last week: 2,910 bbls. pork; 5,838,994 lbs. lard; 11,000,987 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,492 bbls. pork, 10,448,216 lbs. lard, 15,157,717 lbs. meat.

BEEF.—Supplies are of a comfortable carrying order and they are drawn upon steadily at steady prices. City extra India mess, tes., quoted at \$25; 100 tcs. sold; barreled, extra mess, \$12.50 @ \$13; packet, at \$15 @ \$15.50; family, at \$16.50.



## HIDES AND SKINS

## Weekly Review

## CHICAGO

**PACKER HIDES.**—The principal feature of the recent market was the demand for crop leather hides. The somewhat easier tendency recently noted in this class of hides tended to restrict trading somewhat, though this disposition seems to have altogether eased off at the present writing. Native and Branded with the possible exception of light native cows have been an active factor.

**NATIVE STEERS**, free of brands, 60 lbs. up, have moved and are held at 15c., in first quality stock, with inferior grades at a variety of prices according to weight, quality and selection. The kill has been comparatively small.

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, were the subject of a scattering movement. About 2,000 moved in connection with side-brands at 13½c. which is the current quotation.

**COLORADO STEERS** have moved in considerable volume at 13¼@13½c. Sales included July and September.

**TEXAS STEERS** have moved in first quality as high as 16c. and are firmly held at that figure. There is a fair supply of general weight stock on hand, though the heavies are in many cases sold ahead.

**NATIVE COWS**—(Light) have sold in small volume at 11¼c., though it is difficult to get bids higher than the even money. Late heavies have sold and are very firmly held at 12½c.

**BRANDED COWS**—are in generous supply and have sold in considerable volume at 10¾c. Some of the smaller packers are holding out for 11c., but in view of the preponderance of cows in the present branded take-off, it is doubtful if this price will be asked very long.

**NATIVE BULLS** sell up to 11¼c., though they are rather an unimportant factor. Despite this, however, some holders are asking fractionally more. Branded are in most cases well sold up.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The week opened with rather an easing tendency, without any actual slumping of prices. Dealers are not well supplied and were it not for the unpropitious condition of the leather situation, there is no doubt but what trading would be much brisker.

No. 1 **BUFFS**, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have moved at 9¾c., with No. 2's 1c. less. The market cannot be said to have been active.

No. 1 **EXTREMES**, 25 to 40 lbs., are a strong factor at buff prices for ordinary selection.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** moved in prime selection easily bring 10¼c. flat were the offerings available. This stock is very scarce.

**HEAVY COWS**, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, sell in a small way at 10¼@10½c. The demand is only moderate.

**BULLS** continue strong at 9¼c. flat, though the request isn't very active.

No. 1 **CALFSKINS**, 8 to 15 lbs., continue an active factor and are firmly held at 12c.

**DEACONS** continue strong at 65 to 85c.

**KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs., are strong at 10¼c. for short-haired stock, especially choice offerings are held higher.

**HORSE-HIDES** range up to \$3.25 and are in ready demand.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The packer market is closely sold up and the country contemporary continues steady. We quote:

Packer Sheep—82½@85c.

Packer Lambs—80@85c.

Country Pelts—50@60c.

## PHILADELPHIA

The local disposition tends toward conservatism. It is fairly obvious that while prices are not likely to recede, they are hardly likely to advance. Sales of volume have been conspicuous by their absence.

**CITY STEERS**—12½c.

**CITY COWS.**—10c.

**COUNTRY COWS**—9¼@9½c.

**COUNTRY STEERS**—11@11½c.

**BULLS**—9¼@9½c.

## BOSTON

The local hide market is fairly well sustained at 9¾c., but buyers balk at higher prices, though a number of cars were moved at a fractionally higher figure. The present quality of the offerings is very superior. Tanners buy only in the satisfaction of immediate needs. New England hides are well sold up and the offerings so meagre, that the variety is hardly a factor.

## NEW YORK

**GREEN HIDES.**—The recent sale of steers at 15c. established a record price at least for recent years. The usual moan of the tanner anent disparity, etc., continues to pervade the atmosphere. We quote:

**NATIVE STEERS**—60 lbs. up, 14¼@15c.

**BUTT BRANDED STEERS**—13@13½c.

**SIDE BRANDED STEERS**—12¼c.

**CITY COWS**—10½@10¾c.

**BULLS**—9¼@10c.

**HORSE-HIDES**—\$2@3.25.

## SUMMARY

The Chicago packer situation shows little

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change in its general tone from that presented in our last report.

Recent operations on the part of crop leather tanners tended to hold up a well defined tendency toward recession. The least important feature of the market was light cows. The country market has recovered a temporary disposition toward weakness and is now on a firm basis. There was at no time any actual slump, though the week opened with conditions much weaker than at this writing. The usual talk of hide and leather disparity continues though no one but the tanner takes it seriously. The Boston market continues firm at almost anything less than 10c., which figure seems hardly likely to make a hit with the bean-eaters this season. Offerings are now of superior quality, despite which tanners are indisposed to purchase in advance of actual necessities. New Englanders are closely sold up and are so scarce as to hardly be a factor. Philadelphia is, as usual at such times, pursuing a conservative course, tanners presenting an especially apathetic front. It is hardly likely that there will be any radical change in the situation for some time to come, neither advance nor recession seeming a prospect of the early future. Steer sales at 15c. in New York was a record breaker and general sales were of considerable volume.

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**TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP****Weekly Review**

**TALLOW.**—The market is dragging along for soap grades without a radical feature or a change of moment. Meanwhile stocks of these qualities steadily accumulate, and there promises to be a much larger supply of them at the time the soapmakers will be compelled to buy than seemed possible to the trade a little while since. It is clear that tallow has not been as good property, other than edible grades, as seemed probable to the traders several months since on the shortened production. There was little to take place of the oleo stearine on its higher supply through the diminished fat collections, but the falling off in the tallow offerings has been steadily offset by the buying of substitutes, and the tallow production has gone much further as against soap trade wants than had been apprehended. If La Plata and Australian tallow has gone to a very fair extent to the western makers of some manufactured goods, it has not, of course, been possible to use them at their relatively full prices for soapmaking. But palm oil has filled in big gaps of the soapmakers wants, to that extent displacing tallow, and by reason of which there is now a fair supply of soap grades of tallow all over the country. Then, again, as the old crop season for cotton oil is winding up the holders of some of the under grades of it have been supplying a portion of the soap trade, and at very favorable prices to the soapmakers as against the cost of tallow. It is thought that about 700 hhds. to 800 hhds. city have accumulated in New York, despite the fact that the production had not increased and has been for some time only about 300 hhds. weekly. Palm oil would now cost about 5½¢ to 5¼¢. to lay down here, but the soapmakers have an accumulation of it which had cost down to 5¼¢, and the fact that city tallow, in hhds., is now to be had at 5¼¢. is no inducement to the soap people. It is probably hard to say just where the city tallow would be to market a large line of it. The melters, as a whole, do not offer to sell at 5¼¢; indeed, they ask at least 6¢., or practically decline to sell; but there is absence of important demand, and an offer made for a quantity to materially reduce holdings would probably put a new complexion on affairs. The only sale is 25 hhds. at 5¼¢. City, in tes., is held at 6¼¢. The London sale on Wednesday was unchanged, with 1,750 casks offered, and half of it sold.

There is little question but that essentially all manufacturing interests are now working close to actual needs, even taking raw materials, or awaiting developments of general market conditions from the large crops, although it is clear that supplies of fats are not likely to be materially greater until the new year is reached, except as the result of

slow demands in making accommodations of them, with the exception, of course, of the cotton oil product, the new producing season for which will be active next month.

A poor point about the tallow market is the probability of continued dependence upon home demands, as the difference in prices with Europe is of that marked order that there is no probability of Europe reaching a trading basis here.

Grades of tallow suited to edible purposes still hold up very well, and have distinctly favorable value as against the under grades. The edible grades range from 7¼¢. to 7½¢., and because of the high value of oleo stearine.

Country-made is at more regular prices than the city-made, as it is offering more attractive grades, and its supply is moderate. Sales for the week of 300,000 lbs. at 6¢. to 6¼¢., as to quality, and some choice lots at more money.

The western markets are hardly changed for the week, and show only moderate animation. At Chicago edible is 8¼¢. asked; prime packers' at 7¾¢., nominal, and No. 1 renderers' at 6¼¢.

**OLEO OIL.**—The Dutch markets continue slow, as they feel disposed to await developments of general fat supplies through the favorable crop outlook in this country; yet they are having a good business in butterine. Our markets have a steady moderate business in the oil. Rotterdam quotes 67 florins, at which it sold a carlot; New York quotes extra at 11¼¢. to 12¢., per lb.; No. 2 at 10¼¢., and No. 3 at 8¼¢.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The surplus holdings of our city pressers were fairly well used up after the large takings only a week or two before by our local and western compound makers by demands this week from southern compound makers, who took up 250,000 lbs. in New York at 13¼¢.; there were besides 25,000 lbs. city sold at 13¼¢., and 50,000 lbs. Boston made. The production of the stearine does not increase. There is a market for all that is made, however delayed at times the demands. There is no prospect for an enlarged production in some time, as the cattle to come forward in the near future will be steadily largely grass-fed. Therefore, the stearine market is in an independent position, and is in strong contrast to the situation for tallow other than edible grades of tallow, under the competitive features alluded to in the review of its market. At the west the stearine seems to be ranging a little more in the buyers' favor, as it is under neglect. The large compound makers supplied their wants a little while since. Some lots offered at Chicago at 13¼¢.

**LARD STEARINE** has little attention, and is hardly better than 12¼¢. for the best lots, while it is doubtful if western would bring more than 12¢. Sale of 50 tes. out of town at 12¢.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—The new make is beginning to be talked, and 6¢. to 6¼¢. per lb. asked for November to February deliveries.

**GREASE.**—Choice white lots are of uncertain value, as they are in few hands and not urgently offered. But all other grades are lower, in sympathy with tallow, while under only moderate attention. "A" white is quoted at 7¼¢.; "B" white at 6½¢. to 6¾¢.; bone at 5¼¢. to 6¢.; house at 5¼¢. to 5½¢.; yellow at 5¼¢. to 5½¢. At Chicago 7¢. is quoted for "A" white, 6¢. for "B" white, 5¼¢. asked for house, 5¼¢. asked for yellow, and quoted 4¼¢. for brown.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Moves out slowly, with prices unsettled. Yellow at 5.75¢., and white at 7¢.

**LARD OIL.**—The market varies steadily with lard. Demands are very slack. About 78¢. to 80¢. quoted for prime.

**NEATFOOT OIL** has not changed for the week. Cold test grades are in very light supply, and some people quote for them 2¢. above our quotations. At Chicago neatfoot is quoted at 61¢.; No. 1 do. at 51¢., and these western lots at New York prices as follows: At 63¢. for extra, and 53¢. for No. 1.

The city pressers of neatfoot quoted the winter commercial at 65¢., and the standard grades as follows: Crude at 72¢., 20 cold test at 90¢., and 30 cold test at 80¢.

**CORN OIL** held a trifle firmer, with a little more of a trading. Quoted at 5.40¢. to 5.75¢., the inside price for export lots.

**IN REGARD TO ARGENTINE CATTLE**

Sir James Ferguson, M. M., writing the Failsforth Industrial Society of England anent the repeal of the Restricted Foreign Cattle Act, says:

"I am sure that it would be impossible to induce either the Minister of Agriculture or the House of Commons to relax the powers which were given him in order to keep the worst diseases out of the country. Before this such diseases as pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth diseases were common, and caused great loss to stock farmers. Nay, I remember the cattle plague (rinderpest) which caused the death of half the cattle in some countries. Now these diseases are extinct, but dead meat comes into the country in immense quantities, and I think can be procured at as low a price as at any former time. I venture to think that you only looked at this question from one point of view. I should, however, be surprised to hear that beef or mutton is dearer than formerly in consequence of this present law."

Apropos of the above, the Argentine Minister of Agriculture has declared his country free of all epizooty. The republic now awaits the action of Great Britain in the matter.

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

#### Firm Holding and Cautious Buying and Uncertainty Over Extent of Cotton Crop.

There has hardly been a change of moment to prices at seaboard markets. The disposition is to offer supplies with a good deal of reserve, except at firm prices, and to refrain from making extensive contracts on new crop oil until something definite is learned concerning the extent of the cotton crop and the probable supplies of seed. To say that many of the cotton traders have very little faith in the radical damaged cotton crop reports circulated, particularly those from Texas, and that they are acting very conservatively over the staple in its spurts of strength, is putting the impression concerning cotton crop estimates in a mild way. It is probable that inquiries concerning some of the recent crop damage reports will be of a more determined order. And yet the trade is not getting these poor crop reports in the temper they came forward in the early part of the previous crop season. Indeed, the news (?) last year at this time was of a much more impressive order concerning crop damage than that now forwarded; yet the crop last year exceeded the estimates of some of the people who were then circulating crop damage reports over 1,000,000 bales.

There is reason to believe that Texas will raise a much larger crop than last year, notwithstanding the advices going about to the contrary. We see no reason as yet for an opinion that the cotton crop will be other than a substantially larger one than in the previous year. The fact that the movement forward now of the cotton crop is greatly in excess of that at this time last year means little in gathering our opinions of the extent of the coming year's supply. Unquestionably, the cotton crop in many sections is two weeks earlier than that of last year. But we believe that it is being hastened forward, especially from Texas, in many

instances to take advantage of current prices for the staple, and because the shippers believe that the crop will be a decidedly larger one than implied in certain low crop estimate channels, particularly if a frost holds off to a late period. It is true that a portion of the present supply of cotton is due to premature opening of the crop, but in our opinion there is much more made out of this feature than is warranted. Some of the crop damage reports are of that extreme character, in the way of comparison with the previous year, as to the extent of, say, the Texas production, for instance, that they should kill themselves and exert no influence.

We believe that there is already assured in Texas a larger supply of cotton than had in that State last year, as well as in the Territories, and that full additions will be made to it if frost holds off to a late period, by which time the top crop may be gathered, as its present promises are highly satisfactory, in Texas at least, where the recent rains have been very beneficial to it.

As it is the noise over the cotton crop that is being talked about chiefly by the cottonseed oil people, in consideration of the fact that it is the opening of the oil year, while the mills and traders generally are brought to a standstill by the unreliable material coming along concerning the cotton crop, all advices concerning the cotton yield are eagerly sought after. So far as concerns cotton itself, a larger yield than last year is needed for consumption, and at as good, if not so high prices, than in the previous year; but a much larger supply of cotton than then and which, in our opinion, is probable. With ordinary weather conditions from this along for a few weeks, it means for the cotton oil people greater facility for getting the seed and a more extensive order of business in their productions. It is realized that if seed can be had freely the coming year at favorable prices, that the prices of oil at length will get to a basis to permit large resupplying by Europe and an even more liberal home consumption of it, by which the mills will be kept busy at profitable prices, and through which all seaboard, as well as mill, points will be benefited in the handling of the oil. New York, at least, has expectations of doing a much more general business in the oil than it did in the previous year, not only because it is expecting that the foreign markets will need larger quantities of the product to resupply after a long holding off, but as well in

view of the outside oil that is likely to come forward to it as the product of the large number of new mills. These new mills, many of them, will not get started before November; yet there will, of course, be an abundant supply of seed long before that time, with its market prices fully settled. Indeed the new crop oil is appearing in small lots at many points, and some mills in Texas are more willing to sell it. Those mills in Texas, which have ideas of the cotton crop against those that have appeared in official and some other sources, have attempted to sell crude in tanks at a little lower price this week, or at 20c. for September delivery, but as a rule they are not especially urgent, and New Orleans also has offered to sell the crude at 20c. There has been marked indisposition on the part of the buyers to take hold of the offerings at current prices. The larger number of the Texas mills are still awaiting developments over seed supplies and prices, and refrain from offering supplies. The buying interest all around is as conservative as the producing or other selling sources. It is a situation in which little can be done until both sides are harmonized in views over cotton crop and seed conditions.

Next month should show larger productions of oil than last year at the same time, as there will be a larger supply of seed from this along than had then in the early fall months in the earlier cotton crop. A point is that there is not likely to be a vigorous demand from the home consumers for the oil at the early stage of the season, or from exporters. The fact is that the home compound makers will keep from buying freely until assured that bottom prices have been touched for the oil, and that they are not in a position to wait developments as holding very fair supplies of the old oil, moreover, it must be considered that although compound lard is cheap as against pure lard, in its range of prices of say 7½c. to 7¾c., yet that it must be more or less influenced by the high prices of pure lard; and as the prices for pure lard are 1c. lower on the October delivery than for cash stuff, and more than 2c. per pound less on the new crop deliveries, which covers January, it is hardly probable that the compound makers will pay around current prices for raw materials unless forced to by crop conditions which, at the present, do not appear among the probabilities. The prices of the compounds would, naturally, as the succeeding months are reached, be affected by the lower prices for pure lard through the prospective large corn crop, and the home soapmakers naturally feel that, with the incoming large grain supplies, at some time in the new season all hog and cattle fats will be further influenced in their favor as to value, materially

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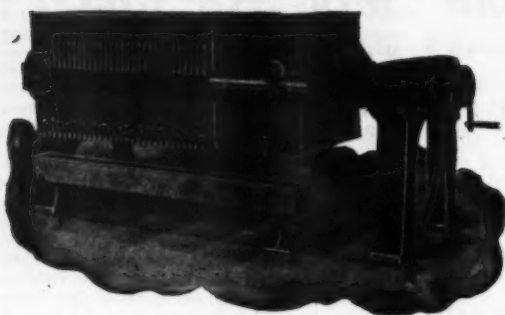
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so; therefore it is hardly likely that they will this year make their usual extensive contracts ahead for cotton oil, in the belief, as well that cotton oil must ultimately be influenced to their advantage by the general apprehended much larger supplies of all fats as the new crop season advances. In other words, while the business is likely to be of a more conservative order than usual in the fall months that the extensive trading will come later on. Of course no very burdensome addition can be had to the hog and beef fats supply this side of January and perhaps February; but it is a natural conclusion that the buying of essentially everything will be more to protect actual needs until new crop supplies can be had freely and their values are well regulated.

The foreign markets, as well, while they are likely to be materially larger buyers than in the season just closed in the event of lower prices coming about from the larger crops, yet they are apt to be conservative until market conditions are well settled.

The unexpected has happened to traders in the past year to markets for many fats. Actual supplies of hog and beef fats through the season by the shortened corn crop would have insured even higher prices had there not been a resort of manufacturers and consumers to substitutes; the takings of the substitutes were of that extensive volume that there is now left over more of the regular materials and consequently easier prices than had been expected at this late period of the old crop season. The tallow product, particularly, is accumulating over the country, the soap grades of it, and it has been steadily latterly in buyers' favor; the soap grades have been hurt in value by the enormous use by our soapmakers of palm oil, and pure lard could have been put even higher, as high as it has been, if it had not been for the largely increased consumption of the compounds. If prices of the regularly used products should get down the coming year to comfortable buying prices the demands would undoubtedly shift to them.

The takings of seed by the mills are as yet of a limited order; the price of the seed has been strained at some points against the mills who had sold oil ahead, and many of the planters have had their views stimulated by the forced prices of the seed. The larger mills are not likely to get to work until there are larger offerings from the planters and at more reasonable prices. It is considered by the larger producers that the future is too uncertain over food products, in recognition of the enormous corn crop, to warrant other than easy prices for seed, while it is as well realized that clearer ideas will soon be had over the extent of the cotton crop, with the belief that planters will then have more reasonable views over the prices of the seed.

There has been some cleaning up in certain directions of the undergrades of cotton oil; it is understood that Southwestern holders let the soap trade have some liberal lines of off grade white at a very satisfactory price as against the cost of tallow to the soapmakers. There has been no business with the compound maker this week on open offerings whatever they have taken from their direct sources of supply. There is now less taking of palm oil by our soapmakers, who, as before remarked, have been using it extensively, and because it has gone up to 5½¢@5½¢, deliv-

ered here, while it had been bought earlier in the season at 5¼¢; cotton oil and tallow are now closer the palm oil basis in consideration of their late easing up in prices.

There has been a small demand in New York this week for old crop prime yellow from Marseilles, and 700 to 800 bbls. taken chiefly at 40¢, but in instances as high as 41¢. But no other foreign market is interested here; the advices from foreign sources generally imply a waiting policy. It is believed that perhaps 10,000 to 12,000 bbls. have been marketed to the continental consumers out of consignments in Europe.

The Southeast mills are asking 31¢ for crude, in tanks, for September delivery and 30¢ asked for October, November and December, although 29¢ would probably be accepted for November and December, and little disposition to pay over 28¢ for them. There have been sales of 35 tanks crude at 28¢@29¢. In New York prime yellow, old, spot, at 40¢. October delivery is held at 37¢ and 36½¢. is bid; in an instance, however, one lot of 500 bbls. was reported offered at 36½¢. November and December deliveries are at 35½¢. bid and 36¢. asked, although 500 bbls. each month are understood to have been offered at 35½¢. Sales of 750 bbls. prime yellow, October, at 36½¢@37¢, and 1,500 bbls. do., November, at 35¼¢@36¢.

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The market has been rather lifeless as far as domestic sales are concerned. Prices have remained about the same as last week. The Government crop report was, on account of the reported damage to the cotton crop instrumental in raising the prices somewhat and otherwise making a firmer feeling. The report itself, however, seems to have been a little extreme. The private reports which we have had coming in, do not seem quite as discouraging as the Government report would have us believe. Some of our friends in the South have just returned from trips through Arkansas, the Territories, a great portion of Texas, Tennessee, upper Alabama and Mississippi. Their reports are, that the crop is much better than reported. The farmers and the mills, however, have not changed their views very much and are holding back and do not care to sell any seed or oil at the present ruling prices. Orders have been coming in quite free-

ly from Europe for small lots for prompt and early October shipment. Foreigners, however, are looking for lower prices for end of October and farther off shipment and will therefore not buy anything for shipment more than a month ahead.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 39½¢ to 40¢. asked; do., October, 37¢. asked and 36½¢. bid; do., November, 36¢. asked and 35½¢. bid; do., December, 36¢. asked and 35½¢. bid; off-summer yellow cottonseed oil 39¢. to 39½¢. sales. Prime summer white cottonseed oil, 45¢.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 45¢. Hull quotation is cottonseed oil 25¢. 4½¢. Peanut oil is steady at 6 to 6¼¢.

### BUCKING ENGLAND'S COTTONSEED PRODUCTS' RULES

The Memphis, Tenn., Merchants' Exchange last week considered the new cottonseed cake and meal rules of the Livestock Exchange. The following resolutions were finally adopted and sent to all interested bodies in this country:

Whereas, The attention of the members of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, engaged in the manufacture and selling of cottonseed products, has been called to a new form of contract proposed to be used by Liverpool dealers defining the grades and terms to govern transactions in cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake; and,

Whereas, After careful investigation we find the most approved machinery now in use in the oil mills will not give a separation that will produce a product filling the requirements of the Liverpool contract;

Be it Resolved, That the requirements of the proposed new form of Liverpool contract are considered unreasonable and shall be disregarded by this exchange;

Further, Be it Resolved, That this exchange adheres to the basis, as given in the rules of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, of 8 per cent. ammonia as the only chemical determination in fixing the standard for cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake, and

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all trades between or by members of this exchange, in the absence of specific contracts, will be adjudicated upon the American basis set forth in the rules of this exchange and the Inter-state Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

The Memphis Exchange shows no disposition to let the English body run the whole show, and very properly so.

#### COTTONSEED NOTES

The Swift Creek Oil Mills Co., Wrenndale, N. C., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated by George Howard, G. Wimberley, J. P. McDowell and others.

The North Texas Cotton Oil and Ginning Co., Dallas, Tex., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by P. A. Fitzhugh, H. A. Fitzhugh and A. Simmons.

The Crenshaw Oil Co., Crenshaw, Miss., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated.

Swift & Company will erect a cottonseed oil mill at Fort Worth, Tex.

The sausage factory of P. F. Kroelland, Leadville, Colo., was destroyed by fire.

#### FROM CASTOR TO COTTONSEED OIL

The McNally Oil Mfg. Co., of Norfolk, Va., will resume the manufacture of cottonseed oil about Sept. 15. During the summer months the plant has been making castor oil, but cottonseed oil will be the output for the winter months. By this means the plant is kept busy the whole year. Mr. McNally, the head of this company, was formerly the president of the Cotton Oil and Fibre Co., also of Norfolk.

#### GEORGIA BEGINS CRUSHING

The West Bainbridge, Ga., cottonseed oil mill, one of the largest in the South, began crushing last week. The prospects for seed in Georgia are good. The price is likely to average high.

#### CAFFREY APPOINTED

John A. Caffrey has been appointed official inspector of cake and meal at the port of Galveston for the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association of Texas, and he will be located at 2103 Strand, Galveston, Tex.

#### SWIFTS BUY COTTON OIL MILLS

Telegram from Houston, Tex., says that Swift & Company have just bought the Alvarado Cotton Oil Mill for \$100,000 and that the company has an option on four other oil mills convenient to Fort Worth. These oil mills will, it is stated, be operated in connection with Swift & Company's big packing plant now in course of construction at Fort Worth for cattle feed, in soap, butterine and compounds.

#### SOAP FACTORY IN VLADIVOSTOCK

Under date of July 5, 1902, Commercial Agent R. T. Greener writes from Vladivostock:

A new soap factory is to be opened at Vladivostock. Most of the soap has heretofore come from European Russia. The new factory has an encouraging opening. The owner lately sold 2,000 poods (72,224 lbs.), and has 4,000 poods (144,488 lbs) in stock. He makes three qualities of soap—blue, yellow and

green. It is said they equal in grade those soaps imported from European Russia. After building his factory, the owner found that the necessary grease had to come from abroad and there was an almost prohibitive duty on it. An appeal to St. Petersburg resulted in a decree permitting the grease to be imported duty free.

#### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Visitors—C. E. S. Greyson, Liverpool; W. H. Gardner, G. N. Roberts, St. Louis; E. Wilmoughby, J. C. Foster, F. B. Haines, W. L. Brent, W. L. Greyson, C. C. Govern, Chicago.

#### TALLOW CANDLE DIET

Everyone knows, of course, that Esquimaux like fat foods. Ningiuk would not hesitate long in choosing between a pound of marshmallows and a box of delicious axle grease. It is necessary to feed the tiny people upon eggs, bread and vegetables in our warm climate, however, and Mr. Smith, who brought them from Labrador, has to maintain rigid diet rules. At Buffalo he was in the habit of giving them bits of tallow candle at bed time, but when he found that they ate them and went to bed in the dark, he provided a nice, fat incandescent light for the use of the whole village. His charges seldom get homesick, and their diet keeps them in excellent health. They are of a cherry disposition, and like America.—From "Our Polar Suburb," by James H. Collins, in Four-Track News for September.

Read The National Provisioner.

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# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## PRODUCTION AND JUDGING OF SWINE

### THE FAT HOG.

Extract from a lecture delivered by W. J. Kennedy, Vice Director of the Iowa Experiment Station and Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College, before Graduate School of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

A famous agriculturist, when asked what in his opinion was the first and most important requisite in the successful production of swine, said: "A knowledge of what constitutes the perfect hog and the practical application of the same in the swine herd." No man ever gave utterance to a truer statement. A thorough knowledge on the underlying principles relating to the breeding and feeding of our domesticated animals is also indispensable. No man can afford to underestimate the value of the same. They are, however, but the means to an end. The success of the sculpturist and the painter is guided solely by the height of his ideal and the nearness to which he approaches the same. Just so with the breeder of live-stock, his success will be determined largely by his standard of excellence and the nearness to which he approaches the same in the breeding herd.

The ultimate end of the hog is the block. Thus the perfect or ideal hog is the one which most nearly meets the demands of the consumer. The butcher's preference is almost solely controlled by the demands of the market. All markets do not demand the same kind of hogs. In some the bacon hog, so named because of his long, deep side, is preferred, while in others the fat or lard hog is the most popular, especially where the demand is for hams, broad loins and fat backs. Thus, in forming an opinion as to the best type of swine to breed, it is well to keep the requirements of these two markets in mind. They have established for us two very distinct market classes of hogs, the fat hog and the bacon hog.

For the present we will confine our attention to the leading features of the fat hog, as the bacon hog will be taken up more fully later on. The fat hog of to-day is undergoing a change of form. The chubby broad-backed hog, once so popular, is losing prestige. Here length of body and depth of side are being demanded of him. The wise breeder will weigh those two points carefully when selecting new stock.

As previously stated, the butcher's preference should be adhered to very closely. The profits in the production of hogs largely lies in successfully catering to the butcher. There are some other points, however, which must be considered in this connection. The evidence of constitution and vigor are points on which the butcher cannot realize profit. To the feeder and breeder, however, they are of the utmost importance. No man can afford to underestimate the value of constitution and vigor in the hog. They are the best specifics as yet discovered to ward off the ravages of hog cholera.

In the judging of any class of live stock system is indispensable. Thus, in studying the form of the fat hog, it is of vital importance that a logical method be employed. The more important points should be given most atten-

tion, thus might well come in for first consideration. Following the order of the score card used for student work, they might be discussed as follows:

**Form.**—Under form we include the top and lower lines, the width, depth, length and lowness to the ground. The hogs that make the greatest gain at an early age and meet the demands of the butcher best are lowest, deep and wide. They are compactly built, deep chested, medium length of body, well sprung in the ribs, possess straight top and bottom lines, and stand squarely on short, straight, strong legs. The weight of the hog might also be considered in this connection. This is a variable point. It changes from time to time, depending on the demand for lard, and so on. When lard is low in price the 200 lb. hog may be in favor, while in a short period of time the 400 lb. hog will be topping the market. Generally speaking, however, the hog weighing from 230 to 325 lbs. will be found the most profitable to handle. Up to this weight gains can be made more economically than at heavier weights, a point which every feeder must consider.

**Quality and Condition.**—Quality is indicated by the hair, bones and nature of flesh. The hair should be fine, straight, thick, and lie close to the body. Coarse, wiry, swirly hair is not desired, as it is usually associated with coarseness of frame and undesirable feeding qualities. The bone should be medium fine, enough bone to carry the body is all that is desired. Coarseness of bone is discriminated against by the butchers; it is an indication of a tendency to dress out a large percentage of offal. The flesh should be free from lumps or wrinkles, both of which are very undesirable. The indications of good condition are a deep, even covering of firm flesh, especially over the back loin, hams and sides, as they are the regions where the valuable cuts are found.

**Head.**—A short, broad head, especially wide between the eyes and ears, is usually associated with width and compactness of body throughout, and is an indication of an aptitude to fatten readily. A snout of medium length is desirable.

**Eyes.**—The eyes should be clear, large, wide apart and free from wrinkles or folds of fat, which often cause blindness.

**Ears.**—A small, fine ear indicates refinement throughout, thus is desirable. The carriage of the ear will depend upon the parentage of the hog, being erect in the Berkshire, half drooping in the Poland-China, and almost wholly drooping in the Duroc Jersey and most of the large white hogs.

**Jowl.**—A broad, neat, smooth, firm jowl is desirable. Flabbiness of jowl, due to excess fat in this region, is very objectionable.

**Neck.**—The neck should be short, thick and deep. It should blend smoothly into the shoulder vein and shoulder without any depression.

**Shoulder and Shoulder Vein.**—The shoulder vein is that portion just in front of the shoulder where the neck joins the shoulder. Fullness in this part is very desirable, as it usually results in a smoothly covered, wide shoulder. The shoulder should be broad, deep and compact on top. Prominent shoulder blades and a slackness between the same are very objectionable.

**Front Legs and Feet.**—The legs should be short, straight, strong and squarely placed under the body. The pasterns must be short, straight, strong, and the hog should stand well up on his toes. Many hogs are "knock-kneed;" that is, the knees come too close together. This is very objectionable in any class of hogs, but more especially in young animals, as it gets worse with age. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the set and strength of the legs.

**Chest.**—This is a point which the butcher pays little or no attention to, but it is of vital importance to the breeder. Width and depth of chest give stamina and constitution to the hog. The floor of the chest should be wide and close to the ground. There should be no falling away in the lower part, giving a "tucked in" appearance in the fore flank.

**Sides.**—The sides should be deep, long, evenly fleshed, carry width well down and free from wrinkles. In many instances the hog with a broad back due to a well sprung rib is sadly deficient in depth of body and width of same in the lower parts. In other words, too many wide backed hogs are wedged-shaped from above downwards. It is not only desirable to have a broad back. It should be associated with good length of rib, giving a deep side with as much width at the bottom as there is on top. Length of side is also very desirable, even in the fat hog, on account of the increasing demand for lean meat. Any indication of wrinkles or creases in the flesh behind the shoulder or any place along the side is very objectionable. They denote uneven fattening and flesh of poor quality. The sides of a good fat hog are even with a line from his shoulder to his ham. There should be no depression between the same. Some hogs show a depression due to an abnormal development of shoulder or ham.

**Back.**—The back should be straight, broad and evenly covered with flesh. Viewing the hog from the side, the back should be straight in aged animals and slightly arched in all young stock. With advanced age the back is almost sure to settle, thus the straight-backed young animal usually develops into a sway-backed aged animal. Width of back is very essential. Many hogs are so sharp in the back that they are designated as "sun-fished." When fat they should possess an even covering of firm, thick flesh.

**Loin.**—The loin should be wide and evenly covered with firm, thick flesh.

**Hind Flank.**—The hind flank should be deep and carrying width well back to tail head. hind flank is usually associated with a well-developed ham. A full and pendant hind flank is an indication of readiness for market.

**Hips.**—The hips should be wide apart, low and smoothly covered with flesh.

**Rump.**—The rump should be long, smooth and carrying width well back to tail head. There should be but very little depression or falling off from the hip joints to the tail head. Most hogs are inclined to drop off some, but straightness in this region is desirable. In the eyes of many people a drooping rump in a hog is not considered to be objectionable. This must be due to the fact that they are more accustomed to seeing hogs of that formation than those straight, or nearly so. More width of rump is found where the animal approaches straightness than is usually found in the animal possessing drooping quarters. The length of quarter to a certain extent seems to be governed by the same rule. Another very common objection—in fact, one of the most serious faults to be found in the hog—is crooked hind legs and sprawly pasterns. The careful observer of animal form will soon notice that crooked hocks are nearly always associated with drooping rumps. Seldom, if ever, is the crooked hock found in the animal possessing a straight rump. Recognizing these points, is it not advisable for us to pay more attention to the breeding of hogs with straight rumps?

**Hams.**—In viewing the ham from the side it should possess much width, or be long in the quarter. From behind it should be wide, plump and well carried down to the hocks. A great many hogs having good width of ham are very deficient in the way it is carried down to the hocks. This is an important point.

**Hind Legs and Feet.**—The hind legs should be well set, straight, short and thoroughly supported below the hocks. Too much stress cannot be laid on the conformation of the hind legs and feet. Here is one of the very weakest points in our fat hog. Many hogs have excellent form, but poor feet and legs, thus are compelled to go begging on the market as cripples. The legs should be short, pasterns short and strong, and the hog should walk on his toes, not on his dew-claws.



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Johnson & Weaver, who recently ran a meat market at Bedford, Ind., are considering the question of putting in a sausage factory at that place.

A "slick" horse dealer "canoodled" a confiding butcher at Cleveland, O., into buying a horse that a friend thought would make fair glue.

The local butchers are talking about establishing a packinghouse at Belleville, Ill. Jacob Bischof, Jr., is a leader in the movement.

John Hillock has the job of moving the butchers' ice boxes, etc., to the New Market, in Toronto, Can., from the old St. Lawrence Market.

J. Frederick Barth, Sr., the famous and wealthy old butcher of Cleveland, O., has been released from the sanitarium where he was incarcerated.

The burglars who got into Charles Kemon's butcher shop at 2400 Union Ave., Altoona, Pa., felt discouraged at finding only \$1.35 in pennies and 25c. in silver, probably the butcher's profits for the day these hard times of dear things.

The creditors of decamping butcher, Victor Andre, of the big Washington Market; Atlantic City, N. J., met and decided to let his plucky but deserted wife run the business alone to see if she can meet expenses and pay off the \$4,000 indebtedness in easy stages.

### BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Joseph McCoy, the widely known meat man at Pawlet, Vt., is dead, aged 50 years.

James George Covell, partner in the noted old meat firm of Lee & Covell, Central Meat Market, London, E. C., Eng., has died. He was 70.

### MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

Harry Fugate's meat market has been destroyed by fire at Brazil, Ind.

Davis & Stredling's meat market was burned at St. Paris, O. The loss is about \$1,000.

Millbury F. Roak, the provision dealer at 10 Intervall St., Roxbury, Mass., has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$7,177; assets, \$3,583.

P. Burns & Co.'s butcher business at Spokane St., Rossland, B. C., was burned a few days ago.

### NEW SHOPS

Charles Frow opened a meat market this week in the Brown Building, Maryville, Tenn.

Alexander Thompson has opened a meat market in the Whetmore Building, Kingsley, Iowa.

Henry Wedebrook opened his new meat market at Portsmouth, O., last week.

The New City Meat Market is the new butchershop just opened at Salem, W. Va.

Thomas Coffee is the proprietor of the new butchershop just opened at Harrisburg, Ill.

Heath & Brown are about to open a butcher shop in West Hebron, N. Y.

Marketman Mellett, of Scranton, Pa., will open another market at 303 E. Drinker St.

### BUSINESS CHANGES

The Layton meat market has been removed to 1735 Mariposa street, Fresno, Cal.

C. S. Allen has bought O. C. Hunn's meat market at Longmeadow, Mass.

G. R. Rousculp has moved his market in Hagerstown, Md., to the Hoffman house, near Baltimore street.

Henry Nicholson has purchased the market of Geo. D. Lofland, at Chestertown, Md.

G. W. Hampson, of Braddock, has bought E. J. Haunum's butchershop, at 628 Walnut street, McKeesport, Pa.

Charles Lachlich succeeds J. H. Edmond in the butcher business at Plainville, Conn.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

F. M. Bill & Company, the big wholesale provision dealers of Lowell, Mass., entertained the members of the Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association of Haverhill, a few days ago. Gathered around the festive board were:

Henry Whittier, G. W. Haskell, John M. McLeod, E. E. Roberts, A. A. Miner, F. E. Hurd, J. A. Forrest, R. A. Clark, Elbridge Homans, E. G. Richardson, Thomas Lang, W. A. McLeod, Wm. H. McFarland, B. F. Miller, John C. Lane, A. J. Purnell, W. G. Whittier, John Batchelder, John W. Coddair, Archie Bissette, Herbert C. Atwood, Sansoucie & Richards, Wm. H. Coddair, James B. Rice, William Calef, W. N. Atwood, Wm. A. Chase, Daniel B. Alley and Harvey Thayer, of Haverhill; A. E. Brock, of Groveland; G. E. Putnam, F. M. Bill, E. L. Fletcher, J. J. Rinehart, of Lowell, and the representatives of the press.

It is an old saying that "A dinner lubricates business."

The Buffalo, N. Y., Retail Butchers' Association had its field day a few days ago at Williamsville, near there. Fully 8,000 people attended. The little city was jammed and all enjoyed the day. The Niagara Falls contingent went up, too.

President George Flack and Vice-president Herbert Barranger, of the Baltimore, Md., Butchers' Association, were in Norfolk, Va., last week looking over the ground with the view of organizing the butchers there into a mutual association.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Pennsylvania has a Grand Lodge. It met at Pittsburgh last week and elected the following officers: George J. Kurtz, president; Andrew Lang, vice-president; M. Schlanger, secretary, and George Wehrle, treasurer. Pittsburgh has four lodges of the association.

The Columbus, O., Retail Butchers' Association gave its great free barbecue last week, putting in the afternoon and evening at Kimball's Grove. More than 500 lbs. of prime beef and the committee cut more than 3,000 sandwiches. The contests were close and full of ginger.

The Camden, N. J., Retail Butchers' Association held the annual picnic and barbecue on the Delaware River on Monday. Fully 5,000 people went out with the "butcher boys" to have a jolly good time at Washington Park. The ox roast was something to be enjoyed at the time and remembered a long time afterwards. If the Camden boys keep up this lick they will, like the returned saint who read his own tombstone, build up a reputation that it will be hard to live up to. Such events have a good social effect and promote fellowship and good feeling in trade.

## BUSINESS RECORD

CALIFORNIA.—Phelan & Nay, Needles; meat; dissolved.

CONNECTICUT.—John Robstock; meat market; sold to Sando Muko.—B. H. Palmer, Norwich; meat; sold out.—H. H. Hall, Stafford; meat market; sold out.—H. J. Spencer, Mystic; meat market; attached.—Daniel Dore, New Haven; meats; two real estate mortgages, \$2,000, and bill of sale filed.

INDIANA.—John Markley, Elwood; meat; R. E. mtge., \$500.—J. W. Woerner, Indianapolis; meats; canceled chattel mortgage.

KENTUCKY.—H. C. Clark, Hopkinsville; meats; out of business.

MAINE.—S. A. Whitney, Cumbreland Centre; prov.; R. E. mtge., \$200.—C. H. Cloutier; prov.; C. H. Cloutier, indiv., sold R. E. \$1, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS.—M. Hanning & Co., Boston; prov.; discontinued.—Charles P. Prevoy & Co., Boston; fish; Prevoy Bros. succeed; Frank D. Eager, Lynn; prov., etc.; sold out.—J. A. Cook & Co., Somerville; prov.; discontinued; A. H. Callahan succeeds.—Hattie A. Chick, Boston; prov., as wife of Geo. W. Chick filed married woman's certificate.—Stella Davidoff, Boston; prov.; chattel mortgage, \$500.—J. Herbert Leighton, East Boston; prov.; chattel mortgage, \$600.—Margaret Jackson, Fall River; prov.; wife of John, files married woman's certificate.

MICHIGAN.—Elmo Swem, Galien; meats; succeeded by G. A. Jennasch.—H. H. Klemm, Reading; meat; sold out.—Frank Reed, Detroit; meats; bill of sale, \$500; Wm. C. Kimble, Glendora; meats; chattel mortgage, \$300.—Charles E. Peabody, Brainard; meat; succeeded by H. Baker.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Williamson & Ames, Berlin; fish; John C. Ames continues.—C. C. Russell & Co., Exeter; prov.; Chas. C. Russell, individually, mortgaged R. E. \$2,000.

NEW MEXICO.—Wayland Bros., Alamogordo; meats; succeeded by O. W. Lee.

NEW YORK STATE.—Crisfield & Hart, Mamaroneck; butchers; petition in bankruptcy.—Cheney & Hoyt, Poughkeepsie; prov., etc.; assigned.

OHIO.—F. M. Wall, Hoytsville; meat; sold out.—Dunn & Devers, Dayton; meat, etc.; chattel mortgage; borrowed money (fixtures) \$250.—R. W. Chapman, Portsmouth; meat; R. E. mortgage, \$300.—Henry Lay, Toledo; meat; R. E. mortgage, \$1,000.

OREGON.—S. Griffin, Grant's Pass; meats, etc.; sold out.

PENNSYLVANIA.—B. P. Mercer & Co., Ridgway; meats; succeeded by A. Pearson.—Peter Roeder, Allegheny; meat; execution issued \$391.

TEXAS.—H. S. White, Weatherford; meats; trust deed (on outfit) \$1,875.

VIRGINIA.—M. Briel, Richmond; butcher; R. E. mortgage, \$250.

WISCONSIN.—John Hoernig, Oshkosh; meat; R. E. mortgage, \$5,000.



\$1,000.00 IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle first three days this week 49,658, showing a small increase of 276 head, as compared with the same period a week ago. Official receipts Monday were 23,375, including about 11,000 Western. The percentage of choice native cattle was small, and this class met with good demand at steady to strong prices. Common and medium natives sold slowly at a shade lower prices. Steers under 7c. in liberal supply, and as this kind are coming in competition with Northwest rangers, they showed the most weakness. Grass Western steers were 10c. lower, \$5.75 being the top for two loads averaging 1,358 lbs.; 104 Montanas averaging 1,349 lbs. sold at \$5.50, and the bulk of the medium Western largely \$5@5.50. Top natives reached \$8.50 for three loads averaging 1,346 lbs. and 1,489 lbs. Bulk of the good to choice corn-fed steers \$7@7.75. Plain short-fed cattle \$5.50@6.50, and inferior light killers down to \$4.25. Receipts Tuesday, 8,500—about one-half Westerns. Market steady. Estimated receipts to-day 17,000, including 6,000 Westerns. Market is active and strong. Native butchers' stock steady. Stockers and feeders in heavy supply. Prices unchanged.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs first four days this week 72,901, against 54,816 same period last week, showing an increase of 18,085. The market has ruled rather uneven, prices showing daily fluctuations of 5@10c., with top hogs to-day at \$7.90. Estimated receipts to-day 26,000. Market opened 10c. lower on packing hogs, others generally 5c. lower. Eastern shippers have been buying freely on the Eastern markets, but have been in the trade here rather sparingly, buying their hogs largely from \$7.65@7.85 for the better grades. Packing hogs have been showing a gradual decline. Armour's drove to-day cost largely around \$7.50, weighing from 250@300 lbs. Market closed weak, and quite a few common hogs remaining unsold in the pens. The packing season opens October 1, and it is the general impression in the trade that packing hogs will show a decline as the season advances.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep first three days this week 81,063, against 59,415 same period last week, showing an increase of 21,648. In spite of the enormous receipts of sheep and lambs the market has held up remarkably well, prices showing but little change from the close of last week. A very large proportion of the arrivals are from the Northwest ranges. One band of about 2,000 choice, 85 Utah yearlings sold Monday at \$4, being a shade stronger than the close of last week. A few choice native wethers at \$4; prime heavy native ewes at \$3.50. Choice yearlings, \$4.25. Bulk of the Western range lambs going to the killers at \$5@5.25. Estimated receipts to-day, 25,000. Market steady.

### OMAHA

**CATTLE.**—Supplies this week have been nearly 6,000 smaller than last but fully 10,000 heavier than a year ago. Very few corn-fed cattle have been received and these have sold readily at strong figures. The market for western grass cattle has been highly satisfactory to owners all week. Dressed beef men have strenuously objected to any advance, but the keen demand for stockers and feeders has

brought about 10@15c. on the good fleshy steers and such as both packers and feeder buyers want. Well bred light and thin steers in many cases show an even greater advance while on the other hand low grade stuff has been more or less neglected and ruled slow and weak throughout. Cow stuff of all grades has been in only moderate supply. The general demand has been good right along and values are quotably strong to 10@15c. higher than last week for all grades.

**HOGS.**—With smaller supplies than last week and an active demand both from local packers and eastern shippers the market has shown a strong upward tendency notwithstanding an occasional setback. Prices show an advance of 15 to 20c. for the week and there has been a good undertone to the trade throughout. Butcher weights have the preference with all classes of buyers at present but quality is the main consideration with buyers and the range of prices continues comparatively narrow. Western Iowa hogs constitute about 40 per cent. of the receipts and the hogs all running about eight pounds heavier than a year ago on an average.

**SHEEP.**—There has been no radical changes in the market this week. Supplies while not as large as last week were heavy enough to make packers bearish on heavy stock. Light and medium weight grades, however, have been in active demand both from packers and feeders at firm figures. On fat lambs prices are rather weaker than for sometime past owing to heavy supplies of this character.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.)

Receipts in round numbers, market conditions and purchases for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 6, 1902, were as follows:

**RECEIPTS.**—Cattle 29,900; hogs, 21,800; sheep, 15,000.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts in the native division were light, and included no choice or fancy grades. Demand for beef cattle was fairly good, but the tendency of prices was downward. Best grades here sold 10 to 15c. lower; medium grades declined 20 to 30c. Best grades of corn-fed cow and heifer butcher stuff were in good demand at about steady prices; medium grades ruled 15 to 25c. lower than last week. Stocker and feeder receipts were liberal, and the quality was common; demand was weak for all classes. Best grades sold about steady, however; common, trashy grades ruled irregularly lower. Good milk cows with calves were in good demand at strong prices; others ruled about steady. Full range for the week was \$18 to \$52.50 per cow and calf; bulk \$30 to \$40. The veal calf market ruled steady; top for the week was \$7.40; bulk of sales \$5.50 to \$6.75. Although quarantine receipts were considerably heavier this week than last, steers and cow ruled steady all week, and closed practically the same as last week. The quality of the offerings did not compare very favorably with last week. Under moderate arrivals, bulls closed 5 to 10c. higher. All classes of fat cattle met with a good demand. Calf receipts were liberal, but the market held about steady, with best inquiry for light-weight, fat grades weighing 120 to 160 lbs. During the week steers sold in full range of \$2.40 to \$4.80; bulk \$3.25 to \$4.05; cows and heifers \$1.50 to \$3.75; bulk \$2.60 to \$3.15; stags and oxen, 2.50 to \$2.90; bulls \$2.25 to

\$2.75; calves \$3.00 to \$10.25 per head; bulk \$8 to \$9.50.

**HOGS.**—The week opened with light receipts and higher prices. Wednesday and Thursday, under more liberal offerings, the early advance was lost. Friday, however, witnessed a reaction of 10c. and Saturday the market ruled steady. The grassy, half-fat hogs show little improvement. Saturday's clearance was effected at the following quotation: Butchers' and prime heavies \$7.60 to \$7.90; light mixed \$7.40 to \$7.65; heavy pigs \$6.50 to \$7.10; light pigs \$5.50 to \$6.50; rough heavies \$6.50 to \$7.25.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts for the week were liberal, and the quality did not average as good as usual, a large portion of the run consisting of southwest stuff; and under the above conditions a decline of 25c. was forced on both sheep and lambs. A fair clearance was made at the close of the week at following values: Best sheep \$3.50 to \$3.75; best lambs \$5 to \$5.50; best bucks \$2.25 to \$2.50; stockers \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Butchers .....	981	2,781	2,261
Eastern Account .....	8,934	1,231	....
Nelson Morris & Co. ....	7,399	4,723	3,484
Swift & Co. ....	9,502	8,091	5,667
St. Louis D'd Beef Co. ....	3,077	2,103	755
Armour & Co. ....	1,881	....	....
Hammond .....	527	....	....
S. & S. ....	473	....	....
Kingan & Co. ....	92	168	....

Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1902

**CATTLE.**—Quarantine receipts have been very heavy; cows rule about steady; steers declined about 10c. Native arrivals have been light, but prices are steady to 10c. lower.

**HOGS.**—Values are about 10c. lower than last week's close.

**SHEEP.**—Both sheep and lambs are 15 to 25c. lower.

### ST. JOSEPH

Good to choice corn bees and good Westerns were in light quota and the demand strong, under which conditions sellers had easy sailing all week, and prices at the close of last week were 10 to 15c. higher. Common and medium natives and Western were in heavy majority, and values broke 15 to 25c. Top for week, 7.65. Cow and heifer market was liberally supplied, with the demand good, and values ruled strong to 10c. at the finish. While the outlet to the country was good, yet receipts of stock cattle were too heavy, and prices lost 10 to 20c.

Steers predominated the liberal quarantine receipts, and the market had good life, with prices showing an advance of 10 to 15c. on all grades except the common light grades, which sold that much lower. Cows and heifers were moderate proportion; strong demand at firm prices. Calves declined 25 to 50c., with tops at 6.25.

The hog market was subject to violent fluctuations, and the week finished with lower prices. The demand, however, was good at the lower range of prices. The quality showed much improvement, but the average weight showed decrease with the previous week. Prices to-day ranged from 7.40 to 7.80, with the bulk selling at 7.50 to 7.65.

Western range lambs and sheep continue to predominate the arrivals in the sheep pens, with natives in very light quota. The demand was strong from day to day, although lambs prices slumped 40 to 50c. in sympathy with the bad condition of the Eastern markets, and sheep declined 10 to 15c. in value. Top native lambs 5.25, and Westerns 5.00 at the close. Western yearlings sold up to 4.00, wethers 3.75 and ewes 3.25.

## SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.

BRIGHTWOOD  
MASS., U. S. A.

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankfurts, Bologna, Polish Bologna, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.



**WILL ERECT SEVERAL PLANTS**

An agreement has been signed between the Prince Edward Island Government and a company of Americans and Canadians for the establishment of an immense meat packing concern at Charlottetown, and the building and maintenance of cold storage and shipping stations in the Maritime Provinces and Winnipeg.

**NEW OUTBREAK OF RINDERPEST**

Cable reports from South Africa state that the dread rinderpest (redwater) cattle disease has broken out in the Barberton district and that the movement of military stock and the driving of cattle over the country by the natives has carried the disease far and wide. The start was made by bringing it from Komati Poort and Lydenburg.

**TO ENCOURAGE CATTLE INDUSTRY**

The Cuban loan bill passed the Cuban House of Representatives by a vote of 48 to 2. President Palma is authorized to make a loan for the amount of \$35,000,000, the minimum price of issue to be 90 and the maximum rate of interest to be 5 per cent. Four million dollars of the loan is to be devoted to the encouragement of agriculture and the cattle industry.

**SCARCITY OF BEEF CATTLE**

Choice beef cattle are so scarce that buyers are scouring feed lots in the country, offering inducements to feeders who are finishing cattle for the International Exposition this fall and the Christmas trade, to part with them at once. It is another illustration of the fact that a meritorious product never experiences the necessity of seeking an outlet.—Live Stock World.

**HIDELETS**

The annual meeting of the American Hide and Leather Co., held at Jersey City, Sept. 3, the directors were reelected and the annual statement presented.

Aaron Hecht succeeds his brother, Meyer Hecht, as stock buyer. The latter will devote himself to other pursuits.

**PORK PACKING**

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to Sept. 3—	1902.	1901.
Chicago	3,120,000	3,265,000
Kansas City	900,000	1,790,000
Omaha	1,055,000	1,215,000
St. Louis	517,000	860,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	781,000	1,039,500
Indianapolis	447,000	580,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	72,000	152,000
Cudahy, Wis.	119,500	199,000
Cincinnati	205,000	259,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	193,000	280,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	188,000	235,000
Sioux City, Ia.	443,000	391,000
St. Paul, Minn.	275,000	249,000
Louisville, Ky.	113,000	173,000
Cleveland, O.	205,000	238,000
Detroit, Mich.	130,000	130,000
Wichita, Kan.	43,000	129,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	106,200	127,000
Bloomington, Ill.	38,900	51,900
Above and all other	9,435,000	11,840,000
—Price Current.		

**CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW**

Western Office of  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
705 Great Northern Building.

**General Live Stock Situation**

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the  
Mallory Commission Co.)

**HOGS.**—The uncertainty that has characterized the hog market during the past month is puzzling the trade considerably just now, and the outcome is as much of a mystery as ever. The decided advance in the market at the close of last week gave rise to the suspicion that the packers intentionally put the market up on light receipts so as to start a large run for this week, in which event they could buy them lower. Be that as it may, with over 25,000 hogs on Monday the market opened 5¢@10¢. lower, but gathered strength later, and closed with a part of the decline regained. The market ruled fairly steady yesterday, but the receipts today again proved too large, and the late sales were made fully 10¢. below the close of last week.

The stocks of provisions during last month at all points show a marked reduction, and in consideration of the strong fresh-meat demand and good provision market the logic of the situation would favor higher instead of lower prices. However, January provisions are from \$1 to \$1.50 below the present prices of hogs, and this discrepancy will have to be narrowed considerably before the packers will be free buyers on packing account. The packing season begins the first of October, and, of course, as usual, it will be the aim of the packers to get their hogs low enough to admit of a profit on the product, but, as noted above, up to the present time their efforts in this direction have not met with any marked success. The hogs generally throughout the corn-belt are reported in good healthy condition, but the transportation of stock hogs from one part of the country to another, to be fed later in some instances on half-green corn, no doubt, will be productive of the usual amount of cholera and other diseases fatal to hogs, which will cut the supply for the winter down to the usual proportions. The best demand is still for the choice medium well-fattened grades, weighing 250 lbs. and upward, but the choice light hogs are still a close second in public estimation and sell close to the top of the market, from 7.60¢@7.80¢. Common heavy packing hogs and sows are a drag on the market, and are selling from 7.40¢@7.60¢. We look for continued moderate receipts, and while we do not look for a decided advance we believe present prices should be fairly well maintained during this month.

**CATTLE.**—The decline brought about in the cattle market last week of 25¢@50¢. per hundred seems to have satisfied the trade for the present, for with somewhat more moderate run this week the market has been fairly well maintained. The supplies to come from the Dakotas, from all reports, are not entirely exhausted by any means, and Montana and other Northwestern States will soon be heavy forwarders of cattle, so that the trade will not go hungry for beef for several months to come. The extravagant prices reported for the choice corn-fed native stock are very delusive, and it is an easy matter for the individual shipper to persuade himself that his cattle are the kind that command the premium. However, anything on the common order or grassy is still tending downward, and are now selling fully \$1.50 per hundred below the high point at the opening of the range season.

The choice range cattle are still taken by the dressed beef buyers and packers in preference to the common to fair natives, and while choice native stock as well as choice Westerns are selling at strong prices compared with the close of last week, anything below that grade are hard to dispose of at a very low price. Half-fat cattle weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. are selling from 5.25¢@6.25¢. Most of the well-finished beefs of

good quality find a ready outlet at 7.50¢@8.25¢, with the strictly prime steers from 8.50¢@8.85¢.

The decline in the market for stockers and feeders last week also placed that branch of the trade on a basis that proved tempting to the country buyers and local dealers, and large numbers have been bought up during the last ten days for shipment both East and West to be fed out. We may expect a good demand for the better quality stockers and feeders for some time to come, especially on all declines in the market, as the condition of the grass and weather is such as to make it a profitable business to feed cattle, in view of the prices the well-matured stock is bringing.

The Western range cattle supplied the bulk of the stocker and feeder buyers this week. The bulk of the good to choice feeders weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs. are selling from 4.50¢@5¢, with a very good grade selling at 4.50¢@4.75¢; 600 to 800-lb. stockers are selling at 3.50¢@4¢. The future depends entirely upon the receipts, but as noted above we cannot expect much, if any, reduction until after the range cattle are well in, and we can see nothing in the situation that would warrant holding cattle after they are ready for market.

**SHEEP.**—The supply of Western sheep and lambs is about 10,000 more than last week. However, under a very strong feeding demand prices have been steadily maintained, and everything sold at about last week's closing prices; in fact, choice lambs and choice sheep are in better demand than they were a week ago. We believe the market will continue strong the balance of the season, as we have thought all along, and believe that both sheep and lambs will continue to sell fully as well as last year. The best Western wethers are selling at 3.75¢@4¢; Western lambs, 5¢@5.50¢.

**PROVISION LETTERS**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
A. C. Lazerus & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 10.

There has been a fair trade in S. P. meats for domestic and export, and the market is firmer on light average S. P. hams. Very little demand for green meats. Market steady. We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10¢@12¢ ave., nominally 10½¢; 12¢@14¢ ave., nominally 10½¢; 14¢@16¢ ave., nominally 10½¢@10¾¢; 18¢@20¢ ave., nominally 10¼¢@14¼¢; green picnics, 5¢@6¢ ave., nominally 7¼¢; 6¢@8¢ ave., nominally 7¼¢; 8¢@10¢ ave., nominally 7¼¢; green skinned hams, 16¢@18¢ ave., nominally 10½¢@11¢; 18¢@20¢ ave., nominally 10½¢@11¢.

**OSTRICH MEAT.**

The present meat shortage has brought forward all sorts of reliefs. The latest is the ostrich meat man. He has a great plan for flooding the market with ostrich meat. But he forgets that ostriches lay slowly, hatch slowly and put on more bone than meat, otherwise they would do for spring chickens. But their eggs won't do for soft boiled eggs.

**WRITING FOR HAMS**

The town of Quitman, Ga., got some good things said about it by offering six locally cured hams to the Georgia editor who wrote the best article in his paper on the town. The local Board of Trade awarded the prizes and Editor John Dortsch, of Carnesville got the coveted hams.

**STARVED IN A DINING CAR**

A Pullman dining car habitue kicks at the meals served therein for \$1. He said to a fellow traveller:

"I started to call down a waiter for bringing me a poor layout on a diner on an eastern road and he said: 'Now, look here, boss. You know they's nuthin' to it. If you ain't satisfied we can't help it, for they don't give us no better stuff to serve. If you see any 'ther dinin' cars comin' along you can try some of 'em.' But it seems something ought to be done to stop this deliberate robbery of the public."



## Chicago Provision Market Prices

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	9.85	9.85	9.82	9.82
	8.47	8.50	8.40	8.42

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	9.90	9.97	9.90	9.97
	7.90	7.92	7.87	7.90

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	16.97	16.97	16.90	16.97
	15.10	15.10	15.00	15.05

MONDAY, SEPT. 8.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	9.72½	9.77½	9.72½	9.72½
	8.35	8.37½	8.35	8.35

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	9.95	10.07½	9.95	10.00
	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.87½

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	16.95	16.95	16.95	16.95
	14.92½	14.95	14.90	14.90

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	9.75	9.75	9.65	9.69½
	8.37½	8.40	8.35	8.40

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	10.00	10.02½	9.97½	9.97½
	7.85	7.87½	7.85	7.85

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	16.92½	16.92½	16.90	16.87½
	14.92½	14.95	14.87½	14.95

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	9.62½	9.67½	9.57½	9.67½
	8.35	8.37½	8.32½	8.37½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	9.92½	10.05	9.87½	10.05
	7.82½	7.82½	7.77½	7.82½

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	16.80	16.92½	16.80	16.90
	14.90	14.92½	14.85	14.87½

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	9.72	9.75	9.70	9.72
	8.42	8.47	8.42	8.47

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	10.02	10.05	10.00	10.05
	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.90

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	16.95	16.95	16.87	16.90
	14.95	15.00	14.95	15.00

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	16.95	16.95	16.90	16.87
	15.07	15.27	15.05	15.22

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	9.77	9.82	9.75	9.80
	8.50	8.62	8.50	8.60

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Oct	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	10.07	10.10	10.02	10.10
	7.95	8.00	7.92	7.97

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, September 12—Closing.—Beef—Strong; extra India mess, 10½s. 6d. Pork—Strong; prime mess Western, 75s. 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 61s. 6d. Bacon—Firm; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 61s. 6d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 62s.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 60s.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 59s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 64s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 53s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, firm, 52s. 9d. American refined in pails, strong, 53s. 3d. Butter nominal. Cheese—Steady; American finest white, 48s.; do, colored 49s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 27s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits quiet, 34s. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 3d. Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6½d. Linseed Oil—Dull, 31s. 6d.

## MR. DANIELS' CHAUTAUQUA ADDRESS

The address delivered by the General Passenger Agent of the New York Central in the regular course at Chautauqua, August 11, on "American Railroads and Our Commercial Development," has been very widely noticed, and will be printed in full, with numerous illustrations, in Leslie's Weekly for September 4.

## MARKET PRICES.

## CHICAGO

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case	7.75
14 lb., ½ doz. to case	17.50

## BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Mulligatawney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Jullienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85

## EXTRACT OF BEEF

## Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	\$3.10	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.	.90	1.00

## BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef	\$13.50
Plate beef	13.00
Extra mess beef	11.00
Prime mess beef	12.00
Beef hams	Not quoted

## DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets	12½
Insides	13½
Outsides	12
Knuckles	13
Reg. clogs	10½

## SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams	13½
Skinned hams	13½
Shoulders	10½
Picnics	9½
Breakfast bacon	17½

## PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts	10½@11
Hocks	7
Dry salt spare ribs	4
Pork tenderloins	20
Pork loins	12½
Spare ribs	7½@8
Trimnings	5½
Boston butts	10½
Cheek meat	5½
Leaf lard	10½
Skinned shoulders	10

## BUTTERINE

F. O. B. CHICAGO.		
No. 1, Natural color	11½@12½	
No. 2, Natural color	13½@14½	
No. 3, Natural color	15½@17½	
No. 4, Natural color	16½@18½	
F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.		
No. 1, Natural color	11 @12	
No. 2	14 @15	
No. 3	14½@16	
No. 4	15½@17	

## CURING MATERIALS

Refined salt peter	4¼@5¼
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10¼@11¼
Borax	7¼@8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle	@4
White clarified	@4¼
Plantation granulated	@4¼
Yellow clarified	@4¾
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton	3.25
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.20

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.07¼@1.10
Barrels	87¼@90

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.	@15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.	@55
Beef bungs, each	@11½
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt	@45
Hog bungs, exports	@9½
Medium, each	@4¼
Small, each	@1¾
Casings, per bundle	@62½

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit	\$2.30
Hoof meal, per unit	2.10
Concent. Tank, 15 to 16% per unit	1.90
Ground Tank, 10 to 11% per unit	2.15 & 10c.
Unground Tank, 9 and 20% ton	1.95 & 10c.
Unground Tank, 6 and 35% ton	16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. avg. ton	\$35.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	28.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00
Round thin Bones, 38 to 40 lbs. avg. ton	45.00
Round thin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs. avg. ton	50.00
Flat thin Bones, 40 lbs. avg. ton	40.00
Long thin Bones, 90 to 95 lbs. avg. ton	85.00

## LARDS.

Choice prime steam	@10½
Prime steam	@11
Neutral	11½@11½
Compound	@8c.

## STEARINES.

Oleo	@13½
Lard	@11
Tallow	8 @8¼
Grease, W	6¼@6¼
Grease, B	—
Grease, Y	5¼@5¼

## OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained	75c.
Lard Oil, extra No. 1	50c.
Lard Oil, No. 1	50c.
Lard Oil, No. 2	48c.
Oleo Oil, extra	11½@11½
Oleo Oil, No. 2	11c.
Neatsfoot Oil, pure	65c.
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1	—
Tallow Oil	—

## TALLOW.

Packers' prime	7¼@7¼
No. 2	4½@5¼
Edible	8 @8½
City renderers	6 @6¼

## GREASES.

Brown	4¼@4¼
Yellow	4¼@5¼
White, A	6¼@7
White, B	6 @6¼
Bone	5¼@6

## BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow	4¼c.
Bone	1c.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	10c.
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.	60c. each

## CHICAGO NOTES

The Omaha Packing Co. is building a refinery; not a monstrous affair, but modern. The consoliomergerbine petered out evidently. No change anywhere except that Swift & Company will "annex" the "Anglo" on or about the 26th inst. The news mongers bit off too much this time.

There are several large houses in Chicago which have never been mentioned in the pipedream and alleged consoliomergerbine, viz.: The Continental Packing Co., Boyd, Lunham & Co., Roberts & Oake, Noonan & Hoff, German American Provision Co., Hess Bros., B. Wolf Slaughterhouse Co., The National Provision Co., The North American Provision Co., Hatley & Co., and Henry J. Seiter—a pretty strong "extraneous" element.

The Hammon Co.'s plant is fast nearing completion and is certainly a monster house, and compact.

T. J. Lipton & Co.'s warehouse is being rapidly rebuilt (recently destroyed by fire), and other buildings being added. Mr. Congbear, general manager, has gone to England to see "Sir Thomas."

Armour & Co. are pushing the reconstruction of their lard refinery partially burnt down not long ago.

The German-American Provision Co. will soon move back to their old stand, which is all but finished and in good style.

The Continental Packing Co. are going ahead on their new lard refinery—with lots of tanks on the tracks awaiting erection.

Swift & Company are putting in foundation for new general offices opposite Libby, McNeill & Libby's plant, east side.

## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE.

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPT. 8.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	1,906	1,230	27,397	5,122	
Sixtieth St.....	2,572	149	5,670	9,642	75
Fortieth St.....					12,855
W. Sh. R. R.....	3,070	41		698	
Lehigh Valley.....	1,990				3,088
Baltimore & Ohio.....	285			2,601	
Scattering.....			77	55	
Totals.....	9,823	190	6,977	40,393	21,140
Totals last week.....	11,883	188	7,700	48,977	19,700

## WEEKLY EXPORTS TO SEPT. 8.

	Live Live Qrs. of cattle, sheep, beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic.....	1,600
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic.....	3,300
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bohemian.....	240
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Eurasia.....	2,000
Swift Beef Company, Ss. Majestic.....	1,350
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Bohemian.....	359
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Mesaba.....	200
Schwarzchild & Sulz, Ss. Mesaba.....	240
Schwarzchild & Sulz, Ss. St. Paul.....	1,200
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Bohemian.....	2,000
Totals.....	1,039
Total exports last week.....	1,995
Boston exports this week.....	1,412
Baltimore exports this week.....	941
Philadelphia exports this week.....	938
Montreal exports this week.....	3,172
To London.....	2,534
To Liverpool.....	3,825
To Glasgow.....	953
To Bristol.....	340
To Manchester.....	348
To Southampton.....	1,200
Totals to all ports.....	8,000
Totals to all ports last week.....	7,390

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.15@6.80
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.10@6.10
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@5.00
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@4.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.60@6.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.....	@8.75
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb., 100 lbs.....	@8.50
Buttermilk.....	@5.00

## LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@8.00
Hogs, medium.....	@8.00
Hogs, light to medium.....	@8.00
Pigs.....	@8.10
Roughs.....	7.00@7.10

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.....	@8.25
Lambs, good to choice.....	@8.00
Lambs, common to fair.....	@5.75
Sheep, selected.....	@4.00
Sheep, medium to good.....	@3.50
Sheep, culls.....	@2.50

## DRESSED BEEF

CITY DRESSED.	
Choice native, heavy.....	11½@12¼
Choice native, light.....	11½@12
Common to fair, native.....	8 @10

## WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11½@11¼
Choice native, light.....	10½@11
Native, do, to fair.....	9 @10
Choice Western, heavy.....	8 @8¼
Choice Western, light.....	7 @7¼
Common to fair, Texan.....	5½@6¼
Good to choice heifers.....	8 @8¼
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @7¼
Choice cows.....	7½@7¾
Common to fair cows.....	5 @6¼
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7½@8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @7
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	6 @6

## DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	@13
Veals, good to choice.....	@12¼
Buttermilk, per lb.....	7 @8¼
Grassers, per lb.....	6 @7
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	@11
Calves, country dressed, common to good.....	9 @10½
Calves, country dressed, buttermilk.....	8½@9¼
Calves, country dressed, grassers.....	5 @6

## DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	@10½
Hogs, heavy.....	@10

Hogs, 180 lbs.....	10½@10¼
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	@10½
Spring lambs, good.....	@9¼
Spring lambs, common to fair.....	@9
Spring lambs, culls.....	@8
Sheep, choice.....	@7
Sheep, medium to good.....	@6½
Sheep, culls.....	@5½

## DRESSED POULTRY

## ICED.

Turkeys, Spring, dry pkd., fancy, per lb.....	@18
Turkeys, Spring, dry pkd., av. grades, per lb.....	@17
Turkeys, Spring, dry pkd., av. grades.....	@15
Turkeys, Spring, common, per lb.....	@12
Turkeys, West'n, old hens, average best.....	@15
Turkeys, West'n, old toms, av. best.....	@15
Turkeys, West'n, old, poor to fair.....	@12
Chickens, Phila., large, fancy.....	@20
Chickens, Phila., mixed sizes.....	@16
Chickens, Penn., fancy, per lb.....	@15
Chickens, Penn., fair to good.....	@15
Chickens, West'n, dry pkd., fancy.....	@13½
Chickens, West'n, dry pkd., av. best.....	@12½
Other Western, scalded, average best.....	@13
Western, ordinary.....	@12
Fowls, West'n, dry pkd., av. best.....	@13
Fowls, Western, scalded, av. best.....	@12½
Fowls, Southwestern, av. best.....	@12½
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	@11½
Old Roosters, per lb.....	@8
Spring Ducklings, East'n & L. I., per lb.....	@17
Spring geese, Eastern, per lb.....	@15
Squabs, prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.25@2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	@2.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	1.25@1.50

## LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, West'n, large, per lb.....	@14
Spring chickens, small, Southern and Southwestern, per lb.....	13½@14
Fowls, per lb.....	@13
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@12
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	60 @75
Ducks, Southern & South'n, per pair.....	40 @60
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.12@1.50
Geese, av. South'n & South'n, per pair.....	@1.00
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	20 @25

## GAME.

English snipe, per dozen.....	2.00@2.50
Plover-Golden, per dozen.....	2.75@3.00
Grass, per dozen.....	2.00@3.00
Wild Ducks-Canvas, per pair.....	2.50@3.00
Red Head, per pair.....	1.50@3.00
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.25@1.50
Mallard, per pair.....	75@1.00
Teal, per pair.....	40@60
Venison-European, fresh, saddles, lb.....	30@32
Frozen, saddles, lb.....	22@25
Whole deer, per lb.....	@20

## PROVISIONS

## (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @14¼
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @14¼
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 @14¼
California hams, smoked, light.....	10½@11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @10¼
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14½@15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@14
Dried beef sets.....	@18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	18 @19
Smoked shoulders.....	10½@11
Pickled bellies, light.....	12½@12¾
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11½@12
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	14 @15
Fresh pork loins, city.....	15 @15½

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250@260

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece
Liver, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Oxtails.....	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	7c to 8c a pair

## BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3¼
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8
Shop bones, per cwt.....	50

## OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	12
Oil cake.....	7/	7/	12
Bacon.....	10/	15/	12
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	12
Cheese.....	15/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	12
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	12
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	12
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamer berth terms. Sept., 1/7½@1/9. Cork for orders, 2/3@2/4½.			

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@45.50
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@4.25
X sheep, per dozen.....	@3.62½
Blind Rib sheep.....	@3.50
Sheep, ribby.....	@3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@4.37½
X lambs, per dozen.....	@3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@1.75
Culls, lambs.....	@75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg. 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	12 @22
Hog, Amer. in tca. or bbl., per lb., F.O.B.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F. O. S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	17½
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	16
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	2½@3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	59
Beef, middles, per lb.....	9 @12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	5¼@6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @2

## SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22½	23½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	16
Pepper, shot.....	15	
Allspice.....	7	10
Coriander.....	3¼	8
Mace.....	42	45

## SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3¼@3½
Refined-Granulated.....	4¼@4½
Crystals.....	4¼@5¼
Powdered.....	4¼@5¼

## THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
I extra.....	17
IX.....	16
IX moulding.....	15
1½.....	14½
1¼.....	14
1½.....	13
1¼.....	12
1½.....	11
1¼.....	10
1½.....	9
2.....	8

## GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. 15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	13
No. 1 calfskins, 12½-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. 13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	11
No. 2 calfskins, 12½-14 lbs.....	piece 1.25
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. 13
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. 11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.05
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.00
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded heavy kips.....	piece .90
Branded kips.....	piece .80
Branded skins.....	piece .50

THE  
**CUMMER**  
DRYERS.

**FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES**  
AND ALL FERTILIZERS  
*The* **F. D. CUMMER & SON CO.,**  
CLEVELAND, O., The Arcade



## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00	@	\$20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	@	23.50
Nitrate of soda.....	1.85	@	1.90
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	@	13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.35	@	2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.45	@	2.50
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	20.00	@	20.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	17.00	@	17.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	@	15.50
Tankage, 6 and 25 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.00	@	15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	@	7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent. ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate.....	25.00	@	27.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@	15.00
Aniline, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.40	@	2.42½
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.95	@	3.05
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.10	@	3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.90	@	3.00
S. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@	7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	@	4.00
The same dried.....	4.25	@	4.50

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalmit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$3.95	@	\$9.50
Kalmit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	@	10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	@	7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88	@	1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@	1.90

Double manure salt (48@49 per cent., less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.00	@	1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.08	@	2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....	.30	@	.40

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market continues active, and while the demand is apparently not large the price of tankage and blood continues to strengthen. We quote: Ground tankage, 10½ @15 per cent., \$25 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; 10@10 per cent., \$22.50@23 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$2 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.27½@2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20 per cent., \$2.42½@10, \$2.45@10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia for prompt shipment \$3.02½@3.05 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York. For shipment October to January, inclusive, \$2.97½@3.02½.

Nitrate of soda for delivery September to March, \$1.87½; April to December, \$1.82½.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo market continues exceedingly slow, there have been hardly any sales during the past few weeks, the stocks of oleo. oil are now

accumulating in the European markets, which makes the outlook for that article anything but good.

The situation is the same in neutral, there is hardly any business doing, and the discount on the future deliveries rather frightens buyers from making purchases.

Cotton oil has somewhat firmed up, in view of the last Government report, but business is not active.

## LIVE STOCK AT OMAHA

Following were the comparative receipts and shipments of live stock at South Omaha, Neb., for August, as announced by the Union Stock Yards Company and attested by Secretary J. C. Sharp:

## RECEIPTS.

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1902.....	96,182	160,904	198,638
1901.....	72,795	181,244	121,559
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31:			
1902.....	516,500	1,665,541	734,030
1901.....	467,930	1,635,924	725,069
Average weight of hogs, 1902, 242; 1901, 236.			

## SHIPMENTS.

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1902.....	45,229	21,609	109,297
1901.....	18,501	4,712	51,871
Consumed in South Omaha:			
1902.....	47,081	139,398	89,371
1901.....	51,255	175,871	67,687
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31:			
1902.....	337,985	1,497,118	460,753
1901.....	331,810	1,616,445	498,453

## LIVE STOCK AT KANSAS CITY

Following were the comparative receipts and shipments of live stock at Kansas City for August, as announced by Secretary E. E. Richardson:

## RECEIPTS.

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1902.....	242,653	109,542	106,797
1901.....	217,268	200,955	63,150
Average weight of hogs for August, 1902, 209; 1901, 187.			
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31:			
1902.....	1,053,364	1,451,474	544,338
1901.....	1,215,219	2,575,833	639,535

## SHIPMENTS.

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1902.....	131,082	2,683	49,854
1901.....	97,593	15,442	11,060
Consumed in Kansas City:			
1902.....	115,863	106,628	55,471
1901.....	123,819	189,400	55,397
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31:			
1902.....	579,787	1,426,906	393,941
1901.....	705,519	2,447,069	513,076

## LARDS IN NEW YORK.

Western Steam, 11.00.  
City Steam, 10.20@10.35.  
Refined, Continent, 11.00.  
Refined, South America, tea, 11.60.  
Refined, South America, kegs, 12.85.  
Compound, 7.62½@7.87½.

## HOG MARKETS, SEPT. 12.

CHICAGO—Receipts, 14,000; average higher; 7.05@8.00.  
KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 3,000; strong; 7.50@7.62½.  
OMAHA—Receipts 3,500; 5@10c. higher; 7.40@7.75.  
ST. LOUIS—Receipts, 3,000; higher; \$7.25@8.00.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 2,000; strong; \$7.00@7.85.  
ST. LOUIS—Receipts, 3,000; higher; \$7.25@8.00.  
CLEVELAND—Receipts, 15 cars; stronger; \$7.70@7.90.  
EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 40 cars; steady; 7.60@8.20.

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